The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE ARABIA.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Battle of Malegnano.

Incidents, Anecdotes and Facts of the War.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, June 19, were received last evening. We enlarge and amend the meagre summary furnished by telegraph with the letters of our English and Continental Correspondents, and extracts from our European exchanges.

OUR WAR AS VIEWED FROM PARIS.

Popularity of the War among the French Masses—The Probable Course of Prussia—The Integrity of the Emperor's Declarations—The Ability and Popularity of his Government—The London Times upon the War—Correspondence from the Seat of War—Personal Memoranda.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 16, 1859.

I sent you from Southampton a letter which will have informed you of the arrival of the *Arago* at that port. We reached Havre at an early hour the next morning, and were fortunately able to take the first train for Paris. The day was showery but pleasant, and the ride through Normandy was delightful. The few days I have spent here have given me no opportunity to study any of the questions connected with the war—but they have been quite sufficient to show a very different feeling among the people towards the Emperor from that which has ever before prevailed. The war itself is popular, and the splendid victories with which it has opened have roused the feeling of the people into absolute enthusiasm. Party lines, so far as the mass of the people are concerned, seem to be extinguished. The Republicans of Paris are among the warmest supporters of the Emperor's policy, and its only opponents are among the Orleanist and Legitimist leaders, who do not hesitate to confess that their hostility to the war is mainly due to the fact that it strengthens the Emperor, and renders their cause all the more hopeless.

There is some excitement here just now concerning the course of Prussia. She has taken steps to put some 250,000 troops in readiness for immediate service, and the natural inference is that she intends to take an active part in the war. But this is by no means a necessary deduction, and the general disposition is to accord credence to the explanation of the official *Gazette*, and to regard this announcement as merely a precautionary measure on the part of Prussia, and as a means of protecting herself in case she should be compelled to depart from her position of neutrality. Until this action was announced, the feeling generally prevailed here that the Emperor would succeed in localizing the war. His proclamation to the Italians has been well received everywhere, and has strengthened the confidence, which the coolest minds have felt from the commencement, in the moderation as well as the justice of his views concerning Italy. He will have a question of delicacy and difficulty to solve in regard to the Papal States,—but with this exception his way seems clear. All concede the justice of his conduct thus far. All declare that *independence* is what the Italians need first of all, and that so far as Austria is concerned her domination in the Peninsula is certain to be terminated by this war. But how is it possible—say the obstinate croakers—that a man who is despotic at home should give freedom abroad? What can liberalism anywhere hope from the author of the *coup d'état*? This is literally the *only* argument (if it can be so called) which is urged against the war; and after the full discussion which the subject has already received in the TIMES, it is not necessary for me to say anything here of its weakness. It has ceased indeed to have any special weight even with those who urge it most. The French people themselves have long since forgiven the author of the *coup d'état*, and I verily believe that France never enjoyed a more thoroughly *popular* government, that she never had one which more steadily consulted the interests of the great mass of the people, or which was more warmly and strenuously supported by them. It is quite common in the United States, I am aware, to account for the almost unanimous support which the Emperor has received at every popular election, by saying that votes were given under constraint, and that the suffrage was not free. To a certain extent this is probably true; but in spite of all deductions to be made on this account, I believe *three-fourths* of all the people of France would vote to-morrow, if left perfectly free, in favor of NAPOLEON III. and his Government, as against any other that could be offered them. This opinion will probably shock the *Tribune*, but I believe it to be just.

I had no intention, however, of writing a political letter. The mail will close in an hour, and I have only time to record such incidents and impressions as occur to me. The main fact which strikes me forcibly is *the popularity of the war*;—and it rests not upon any excessive fondness for the glories of victory, dear as glory always is to the heart of a Frenchman,—but upon a firm and settled conviction that the war is the greatest step taken for many years towards *liberalizing* Europe. It will free Italy from foreign domination and leave her people free to govern themselves: and it cannot fail, moreover, to react upon France herself and lead to an amelioration of the laws under which she has hitherto been held. The Emperor, after freeing Italy, will be strong enough in the confidence of his own people to venture upon giving greater freedom to France.

I send you with this some very excellent maps of the seat of war, which have been made by an officer of the Engineer Corps; they are more detailed and complete than any others I have yet seen. The three just published will soon be followed by a fourth, which will give a complete view of the scene upon which the next act of the great drama is to be performed. It looks now as if the Austrians were seeking to avoid a general engagement, and would fall back upon their fortified towns. For a time, therefore, the war will become an affair of seiges. I intend to leave tomorrow evening for Turin, and shall proceed at once to Milan and thence to the head-quarters of the army, wherever they may be. So far as I can judge here, there is a general and warm desire on the part of the authorities to facilitate the movements of all who have business in connection with the army, and great promptness in aiding, with reasonable restrictions and precautions, correspondents of the public Press. There has been a very deep feeling of indignation here at the course of the English Press in regard to the war, and especially at the violence and injustice of the London *Times*. I was told the other day, by a gentleman who had just arrived from the seat of war, that the Emperor openly expressed his astonishment and surprise at the course of the English Government, which he did not hesitate to denounce as perfidious. But within the last few days, and especially since the advent of the Derby Ministry and the accession of its old friend Lord PALMERSTON to power, the TIMES shows a more just appreciation of the merits of the question, and I have very little doubt that it will soon become a warm supporter of the Franco-Sardinian policy in regard to Italy. Hitherto it has leaned strongly to the Austrian side, and its correspondence has been mainly from the Austrian camp:—within the last week or two, however, it has had some very capital letters written by an officer in the French army, and one of its correspondents at the seat of war reached this city from Italy yesterday. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* has also returned, as have several of the writers for the Paris Press. They report that the service is very arduous, and that there is not likely to be much more hard fighting in the open field. Several of the Paris papers have had very excellent letters from the seat of war, as you will see from your files. The NEW-YORK TIMES will speedily be very efficiently represented there.

Senator SUMNER is here, at his old quarters in the Rue de la Paix. He has just returned from Italy, and left Turin only a few days before the outbreak of the war. He seems in good health, though he is still troubled with weakness and other legacies of his calamity. I met at his rooms yesterday morning Mr. BIGELOW, of the *Post*, J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, the historian, and THEODORE PARKER, who arrived here a few days since. He looks less like an invalid than I expected to see him, and says that but for a lingering and harassing cough, which grows worse rather than better, he should feel reasonably well. Our Minister, Mr. MASON, has gone to Liverpool. Senator FISH, with his family, goes home in the *Arago*, which sails next week. "Malakoff," our regular Paris correspondent, will accompany me to the seat of war, and remain there as long as he can be useful to the TIMES;—his place here will be supplied during his absence by an experienced correspondent who has unusual facilities for obtaining early and reliable information.

Pamphlets on the War are as thick here as leaves in Vallambrosa. The most important perhaps, and certainly the most interesting, of the recent issues, is by GIRARDIN, on the *European Equilibrium*, of which I send you a copy. I send also a characteristic *brochure* on the Italian question by GEORGE SAND,—leaving you to judge for yourselves whether they are worthy of republication. You will probably hear from me next from Milan, which I hope to reach by Monday next.

Yours, &c., H. J. R.

A GLANCE AT NORTHERN ITALY.

Departure from Rome—The Passport System—The Tri-Color at Leghorn—Genoa—Appearance of Turin—The War Excitement—Popular Demonstrations.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

TURIN, Friday, June 10, 1859.

One week ago yesterday I left St. Peter's Headquarters by steam. I entered Rome six months previous by diligence. To an American who never saw a passport, who is accustomed to three or four hundred miles per day for business or pleasure, this fact can hardly appear in its full significance. The Cardinals of the Roman Church system have not let steam power—the great enemy of darkness—into their dominions without a long and persistent struggle. Roman officials, however, could not stand the siege; a well-applied gold battery soon made them capitulate, and so the Vicar had to go out one day and sprinkle a locomotive with holy water. That sprinkling will undoubtedly prove the most efficacious that ever occurred within the shadow of the Church.

The Roman people are by no means equal to American notions of representative government; but I have lived among them enough to believe they are equal to much better institutions than those they now endure. Hence my ride to the sea side was accompanied with pleasant musings. My legs were not cramped by the diligence. I was not greeted with *buono-mano* once. I thought of my indebtedness to the steam engine; it had carried me over continents and seas; by its aid I had seen in a few years more of the glorious works of nature than my ancestors have seen in a life-time. I thought of it, too, as the harbinger of good news to the benighted—as wherever it goes free Press, free speech, free ideas, must soon follow; and then how the petty tyrants and oppressors and blasphemous Divine-right Kings will all in time submit to its sway.

I have no doubt but that my blessing on the steam-engine was more sincere, and quite as acceptable to God, as that given to it by PIUS IX. I had seen more of it than he had.

I felt that I could well understand why it was that all the priests and cardinals desired Austria to crush out the Piedmont flame of freedom and intelligence.

Piedmont is flourishing. Her Government has favored Protestantism in their midst. God's blessing seems to be upon them. The contrast could not be tolerated. Hence the Jesuits hate NAPOLEON, because he has aided the regeneration of Italy.

Never shall I forget the parting from a Roman friend. "Good-bye and God bless you," he said; "come to to us next Winter; we then hope to be free; if we succeed in our national struggle, you will see fewer priests and fewer beggars."

On the way from Civita Vecchia here nothing occurred worthy of much note.

For the want of a room (there are but three or four in all) on the *Vesuvio*, one of the best boats of the Mediterranean, I slept on deck, as usual on this sea, rather than go into the stinking cabins, and wondered when an American would wake up to a good speculation, and put a decent line of steamers on this coast. A weekly line of boats here, like those plying on American lakes and rivers, would take all the travel, and therefore yield a good percentage. Europeans have already opened their eyes at our steam-frigates. Cannot a Vanderbilt or George Law show them a lake steamer?

The appearance of the tricolor at Leghorn gave me a thrill of pleasure. I thought of Tuscany with pride and of England with shame. The English ship-of-war that refused to salute this herald of free Italy still prowled about the harbor. From Leghorn the sail is quite pleasant; you are within distinct view of the mountains all the way, and the approach to "Genova la Superba" is extremely fine. The citadels are perched on mountains, with walls running down to the sea, and villas with ornamental grounds are dotted here and there in the suburbs, very much the same as in American cities. The harbor was crowded with transports, the quays were busy, and the grand Fanali stood out against the western sky as boldly as ever. As the boatmen took us through a long line of steamers and merchantmen to the shore, they gave us the details of the battle of Palestro, and as two of the party talked French to them they expended their rich Italian superlatives alternately on their King and the Zouaves.

I tarried but a day in Genoa, so anxious was I to get nearer to the seat of war. It was two years since I had threaded its narrow streets of palaces; but brief as was my stay, I could not leave without another view of the Cathedral doorway, the "Brignoli Gate," and the bust of COLUMBUS.

The municipal palace was filled with beds for the use of French officers; in fact, throughout Genoa there were soldiers and warlike movements. The National Guard seemed pleased with their new uniforms, the hatters and the saddlers were all busy with the trappings, and right cheerfully did they all work. Thus my first view of the Italian struggle was calculated to interest me. I saw the people were moved by a spirit of patriotism.

From Genoa to Turin the scenery is very grand through the mountain passes, and quite monotonous after reaching the plain. The natural disadvantages overcome in the construction of this road, and those attempted in the tunnel of the Monte Cenis Pass, excite in one great admiration for this little country. French encampments enlivened the level of the Polcevera on starting, and appeared again at Novi on the other side of the mountains, where I observed the French tricolor flying from the church steeple.

Turin is walled about by the Alps. On the south, the west and the north, you see snow-peaks lifted up to the sky, and on the east there is a range of hills, called the Collina de Torino, sparkling with villas. The whole appearance of the place is un-Italian. It seems new, as it is comparatively. There is life and gayety; the priests are few and there are no *beggars*.

In seeing such a change between Papal and constitutional Italy, one can well understand the sly jealousy of the Jesuits and Austrians. The new streets and squares, and monuments—the Protestant Church, with over two hundred Italian communicants—the increasing wealth and intelligence, could not be endured. Well might such things endanger the Austrian rule in Italy. And yet, when Austria commences warlike movements towards Piedmont, months before the outside world finds it out, because the English Press has been led by a blind prejudice, and at length the Allies meet the aggressors in battle, an English Minister can lower his country by speaking of the struggle as "the war now raging in Italy, for some purpose which no one can understand."

Thanks to the greatest man of the age, I went to Turin without seeing Austrian soldiers. It is true the iron rails were hot with the rolling wheels freighted with soldiers, cannon and horses. The arsenal rung all day Sunday with the din of hammers, and the crowds gathered to see the war trains, drawn by three and four locomotives, sweeping on to the east, or assembled under the windows of the hospitals and gave flowers and oranges to the wounded soldiers. But the scene that touched me the most was a company of volunteers coming from church. I had never before seen boys and grey-headed men banded together for the defence of their country.

On Monday, the 6th, news of a great battle prevailed, but as the official bulletin was published every evening nothing could be definitely known till then. In the evening I enjoyed what few will ever enjoy more than once in a life-time. The *Café National* is the evening resort of the leading spirits of Turin, and finer looking men I have rarely seen. The exiles who gathered there are, of course, prominent. Their intellectual expression, their subdued earnestness, mark them as men of power; and the fact that they have been driven from their homes and their families, enlists one's sympathy in their behalf.

On the evening in question, the crowd was unusually great. As the bearer of the bulletin rushed into the room, there was a crowding together and then a breathless silence.

First came the declaration of Milan, making perfect bewilderment of joy in the commencement. "*Viva il Re! Viva lo stendardo! Viva l'Italia!*" The conclusion of that unlooked-for declaration was the richest Italian language I ever heard. Then came the confirmation of the great battle, the main facts, and the flight of the enemy towards the Adda. *Vivas* after *vivas* followed the reading, and then such embracing and wildness of delight seemed impossible with full-grown men.

My friend, an exiled nobleman, whose acquaintance I had made in London, who had not seen his family for ten years, grasped me in the true Italian style, and I am inclined to think there was some cheering in the Anglo-Saxon style.

From the *Café* the crowd went into the streets with flags. The news soon brought the people to the windows, and then occurred an illumination improvised on the moment. The people shouted with joy, and the ladies appeared at the windows. As the crowd swept along through the piazza Madama, above the sound of rejoicing, one name seemed to be borne aloft, which show the happy people of Turin well knew to whom they were indebted for their rising fortunes. Above that sublime monotone I could distinctly hear the word "*Cavour! Cavour!*"

PERICLES.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

The Palmerston Cabinet—Its Exclusive Character—The Principal Members—The Explanation of Lord Derby—Why Lord Clarendon was Left Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 17, 1859.

The second Administration of Lord PALMERSTON has at length been formed. Every one confesses the great combination of personal ability which it contains, and we have had experience before of the versatility and pluck of the aged viscount in circumstances of difficulty. But it is impossible to deny that the embarrassments which surround the new Administration at starting are of the most serious kind. The Radical Party, by whose aid the Derbyite Cabinet was overthrown, bitterly complain that they have been used and overreached by their Whig allies. Mr. BRIGHT, who was particularly eager to drive the Tories from office, and who was taunted by Mr. ROEBUCK with having become suddenly "ultra moderate," does not disguise his feelings of chagrin at not having been considered or even consulted by any of the Cabinet makers. He goes about openly denouncing the whole concern; declares that Mr. COBDEN, for whom a seat in the Cabinet has been kept till his return from America, will not accept office, and that Mr. MILNER GIBSON ought to refuse likewise. His anger is specially directed against the admission of Mr. GLADSTONE, who voted against the Liberal Party on the question of Reform that caused the dissolution, and again on the want of confidence motion last week. Above all, it is objected to Mr. GLADSTONE that he went out of his way in his last great speech to eulogize the system of nomination boroughs, and to argue that something equivalent to their restoration would be of great advantage. In point of fact, however, the great defect of the new Cabinet is its exclusiveness. It does not contain a single man of the mercantile class except Mr. COBDEN, who is not expected to act, and who is said to be named for that reason. Mr. MILNER GIBSON is a Suffolk Squire of large landed estate, though of advanced opinions; but severed from his old comrades of the anti-Corn Law league, he will have little power and influence to control or appease the discontent which is likely to show itself ere long. There are no less than three Dukes in the new Cabinet, a fact which is sure to form a text for *Punch* for many-a-day to come. The Duke of SOMERSET is an able and a liberal man; but the Duke of NEWCASTLE's failure, when formerly in office, is still remembered; and the Duke of ARGYLL's appointment is a mere job of Stafford House. In addition to his garrulous grace, that powerful connection is represented in the new Government by Earl GRANVILLE, as President of the Council, and Lord CARLISLE as Viceroy of Ireland. Perhaps the appointment that provokes most comment of all, is that of the octogenarian Lord CAMPBELL, to the Woolsack. Lord CAMPBELL does not command much esteem or influence in the House of Lords. He is considered to be too much a seeker after popularity, and to be rather unreasoned in his partisanship of whatever cause or opinion he espouses. As a Law reformer he has never yet been heard of, while Sir RICHARD BETHELL, who, in the opinion of the public ought to be Chancellor, and who is without a rival at the equity bar, has shown a sincere desire to be useful in that respect. There was a great struggle in the Cabinet before it was decided what should be done with the Great Seal. Lord PALMERSTON is believed to have been anxious to give it to Sir R. BETHELL or Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN; Lord JOHN RUSSELL is said to have proposed that either Sir JOHN ROMILLY, now Master of the Rolls, or Sir W. P. WOOD, now one of the Vice-Chancellors, should have it. As a compromise of rival claims, it was ultimately given to Lord CAMPBELL, who will be succeeded as Chief Justice of England, by Sir A. COCKBURN. The latter will be a very popular appointment in every point of view.

While I write, the first symptoms of schism in the immature combination of the present week have made themselves manifest. Mr. MILNER GIBSON has to-day, refused to enter the new Cabinet as Chief Secretary for Ireland. The announcement has produced no little sensation, as it is understood to be indicative of a like course being pursued by Mr. COBDEN, and others who may, too late, be invited to join. I understand that Mr. COGAN, M. P. for the County of Kildare, has also refused a Lordship of the Treasury, on the ground that no hope has been held out of a more liberal policy being adopted in Ireland.

SIX O'CLOCK.

Lord DERBY has just concluded his statement in the House of Lords respecting the circumstances of his resignation on Saturday last. He disclaimed, as is customary, all wish to frustrate his opponents in their conduct of public business; but took pointed exception to the publication in the *Times* of the 13th inst. of the confidential communications which passed the day before between Her Majesty and Lord GRANVILLE regarding the formation of a new Ministry. In reply Lord GRANVILLE admitted that he had been somewhat unreserved in detailing to his friends what had passed at Buckingham Palace during his interview with the Queen, and that had he exercised a wiser discretion the statement in question could not have appeared. He took all the responsibility of the indiscretion upon himself; and the undiscerning public will believe no doubt, to-morrow morning, that he has done so, being unable to fix upon the person who communicated this interesting piece of gossip to the *Times*. They little suspect, however, the real truth, nor the real nature of the seeming self-sacrifice, which has been to shield Her Majesty from the imputation of having committed an indiscretion. In point of fact it was by the desire of the Queen that the article in question was published, and not through any breach of confidence on the part of either Lord GRANVILLE or any of his colleagues. Like a skilful courtier he has stepped off his personal character by prudence, and laid it on the ground for the Queen to step on. Such is the gallantry of Constitutional virtues, and of the nineteenth century.

A very prevalent feeling exists of dissatisfaction that Lord CLARENDON forms no part of the new Government. What I told you months ago has generally come to be generally understood, namely, that Lord MALMESBURY was practically his deputy, and held the official horse until he should be able to remount himself. Nor were his expectations baseless as far as his former chief was concerned. One of the first offers made by Lord PALMERSTON was the foreign portfolio to Lord CLARENDON, who readily assented. A preliminary vote was passed on it, however, by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, as the head of our external relations at a time like the present, should fall again into the immediate hands of Lord CLARENDON, agreed to take charge of the Department himself. For the rest, Lord JOHN is represented as having followed himself to be overruled by the conservative Whigs and Peelites with having entered the Cabinet without [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Battle of Malegnano—Austrian Accounts—Movements of the Allied Army—The Achievements of Garibaldi—The Revolt in the Roman Legations—Affairs at Vienna—The Policy of Germany.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MALEGNANO, (on the way between Milan and Lodi,) Thursday, June 9, Morning.

While Milan was still in a frenzy of joy at the arrival of their allied Sovereigns, this place was the scene of a sharp combat with the Austrian rear guard, which had occupied and fortified this large town with a considerable force, thereby impeding for the time the retreat of their army and baggage from Pavia to Lodi and across the Adda. This time it was the first corps of Marshal BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS, which had its turn. The divisions of ESPINASSE, FORET and D'AUTEMARRE—just the neighborhood of Milan only yesterday morning, to advance on the high road in the direction of Lodi, while other troops went in different directions to gain the Adda, and then to cut, if possible, some of the Austrian troops.

One look at the map will show you how important the position of Malegnano was for the Austrians in their retreat. Its possession by any Allied army cut off the natural evening resting place for the night of the Austrians, between Melegnano and Lodi. Besides, Melegnano is on the river LAMBRO, which, altogether a small river, is a considerable obstacle to the advance of an army from the complicated system of irrigation for which it has been employed. Just before the place itself there little streams, diverted into no end of small channels, quite new ones, the Vittasia, coming from Milan, and skirting the road is a deep canal of considerable width. It crosses the road at some hundred yards from the village, and unites to the left of it with two others, (the Lambro and Mussa,) coming down in a northerly and northeasterly direction; all three united flow through the town and fructify all the neighborhood, famous for the produce of its district. The country in the same alluvial plain as heretofore, with the ditches and willow trees around the fields, the only difference being that the corn becomes rarer and hayfields abound.

It was known that the enemy had occupied the town and its neighborhood since Sunday last, the day of his retreat from Milan, and that he had considerable forces assembled there. The dispositions were that the Division Bazaine was to attack the position in front from the high road, the Division Forey from the right, by one of the numerous by-roads which connect the villages on both sides with the main road, while the Division Failly had to take the town likewise by one of the by-roads from the left.

The three columns advanced accordingly. They halted on the road to cook their coffee, which is to the French soldier what grog is to the English. After a short rest on they went again, until, at 5 P. M., they arrived in sight of the town. The day had been close, the road dusty, and the march long, yet as soon as they arrived at the point of attack the order of battle was formed; the centre column with the First Zouaves, and the left with the Fifteenth of the Line ahead, and the Tenth Chasseurs à Pied and the broken ground in the interval between the two. The right column was used more for a flanking movement than an actual attack, for the road from Magenta leads out to the right of the town, and it was not presumable that the enemy would hold much on the opposite side of it. The real object of this column was to gain the high road and molest or intercept the enemy's retreat.

Before attacking, a few cannon shot were fired from the bridge before the town, which the Austrians had again left standing. These latter did not reply; on this the order to advance was given, and the Zouaves, full of desire to emulate their comrades who had distinguished themselves at Palestro and Magenta, rushed on with, even for them, unusual *élan*. No resistance was met until they came to a cemetery to the left of the road, just before the entrance of the town. It is surrounded by a wall from fifteen to eighteen feet high, and covered outside with tombstones of black marble imbedded in it. The only entrance to it is a large, massive iron gate. This cemetery the enemy occupied in strength. Benches, from a little chapel which is inclosed by the wall, and ladders were placed against the inclosure to serve as a *banquette* to the defenders. In spite of these preparations the attack once on this point was not great. Forey readily had the 10th Chasseurs, to the left, turned the position. When they arrived at the river, which, as I said before, crosses the main road, and runs to the other side of the town, they found the bridge leading over it broken. Nothing daunted by this, they jumped into the stream and made their way through it in spite of its depth. Immediately behind the cemetery is a large farm-house, which forms the first house of the town on this side. The walls of it had been loopholed, and the windows were occupied by riflemen. This was attacked first, and carried. What follows after it was a street fight, the 1st Zouaves, supported by the 2d of the Line, on one side, and the 10th Chasseurs and the 15th of the Line on the other. Every house was strongly occupied and obstinately defended. Concealed behind the windows, the enemy, sufficiently protected, directed a murderous fire on the attacking columns. They never showed themselves for an instant in the open, but, loading behind the walls, ran out and fired. In spite of this disadvantage, which occasioned a good deal of loss, one house after another was cleared of the Austrians. Just on the outskirts of the town is a large building, once a château, and lately used by the Austrians as a House of Correction; it stands in the midst of a square, and is surrounded by a large dry ditch. To this square a large mass of Austrians was pressed back. There is a double gateway, the outer a square tower, having evidently once been connected by a drawbridge with the inner one; now a causeway leads over it, and through this the Austrians had to make their way. They were caught by the Zouaves, and a number of them bayoneted. Those who could get through in time ran to the garden which leads off the courtyard into the fields. A massive iron gate separates the two, and the Austrians found means to shut this. The building on all other sides is surrounded by a ditch, flanked with masonry about 15 to 20 feet high, so that there was no issue on that side. Besides, the Austrians had thrown up some earthworks in the fields facing it. But this interruption lasted only just long enough to allow another body to go round, and, once in the open field, it was child's play.

In an hour and a half the Austrians were driven out of the town with a loss of 4,000 prisoners, one gun, and at least 4,000 dead and wounded. By the time this was done, the Division FOREY had come up on a by road on the flank of the Austrian line of retreat, and opened out with two batteries upon the close columns which had to defile before them. I need not say that it rendered the retreat of the Austrians more precipitate.

The losses on our side, although not yet distinctly known, are severe, as must always be the case in a street fight, especially if, out of consideration for the property of our friends, we abstain from using cannon, usually the most effective means in such a case.

Such combats, however, have this advantage—they give confidence to the soldier, for if he can be victorious under such difficult circumstances he thinks he can do almost anything.

A letter from Milan of the 11th, in the *Constitutionnel*, gives some additional particulars relative to the combat of Malegnano. The writer says:

In addition to the houses changed into casemates, the loop-holed barricades across the streets, and all the crossings bristling with bayonets, the Austrians had taken possession of a vast building used as a prison at the end of the village, towards the Lodi, strong enough to form an important refuge, and to require a regular siege like a real citadel. It was on this village, more difficult to take than a faubourg of Paris, filled with insurgents, that the soldiers of BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS, headed by the Zouaves, made their attack. It was about 5 in the evening; the horizon was black with clouds, and a thunderstorm, which was soon to burst overhead, already lighted up the plain with vivid flashes. Just beyond a little bridge at the entrance of the village, a barricade had been constructed. With their proverbial agility, the Zouaves at once surmounted this obstacle, firing their muskets and then rushing forward with the bayonet. The regiments composing BAZAINE's division all came to the attack simultaneously, reinforced by two regiments of PRINCE NAPOLEON's division, and then a combat ensued from street to street and house to house, which lasted four hours. The resistance opposed by the Austrians was of the most obstinate character, and whole companies, though completely surrounded, fought to the last man. When the principal streets were occupied by the French, the Zouaves and foot Chasseurs marched on the large building to which I have alluded. The immense edifice was surrounded with a moat, like a prison of the middle ages. The Zouaves had to attack the principal entrance, and thread their way through a labyrinth of courts, yards, and passages, totally unknown to them all. Every step might lead to some ruse, and every well sheltered secret of Austrian soldiers; night was coming on, the rain was falling in torrents, but still the fighting did not cease. At last the Austrians gave way on every point, and a retreat commenced, favored by the thickening darkness. Hurrying across the plain, they were closely followed by the French, whilst the batteries of FOREY's division, the bells were on board, sent after them shot and grape. Every ball told, as first on the next day the enormity of Malegnano presented a dreadful spectacle, the roads and ditches being strewn with dead bodies. The rain converted the water-courses into torrents, which carried away scores of wounded. Many of the Austrians fell into these streams and were drowned, and, unfortunately, some of our own men suffered the same fate.

Another letter from Milan, in the *Siècle*, says:

"In the night of Malegnano General FOREY, who commanded the reserve, advancing at the head of the army, turned the village; its cannon were thundering and a terrific cannonade of grapeshot at 50 balls to the foot of the flying Austrians, and flung strewed the ground with dead. I saw one spot in the plain which was literally covered with the corpses of Austrians piled one on the other. If the enemy could have been dislodged before night-set in, it is not doubted that the greater part of them would have been killed. The loss of the Austrians has been immense, if I may judge from the innumerable dead bodies which this day remain on the field of battle. The Austrians have altogether ideas on the way of making war. MELEGNANO attested that General BONAPARTE defeated him in violation of all rules; and the countrymen of MELAS now pretend that the combat with the bayonet is unworthy of a civilized nation. I conversed yesterday with an officer who is a prisoner, and he spoke candidly on the subject: 'I can understand that the Turcos fight with the bayonet, for they are almost savages; but the French!' . . . 'That is not fair warfare, it is downright butchery!' Fighting with the bayonet is, in truth, more destructive that firing muskets, and the French know better how to use that weapon than the Austrians; but those are not reasons why the French should abstain from using the bayonet. Besides, there is another reason why the bayonet has been the principal arm used in the combats which have taken place. Our army is in a densely country, and with the bayonet it obtains possession of villages occupied by the Austrians in order to spare the property of the inhabitants. With the new cannon, which carry 3,000 yards, it would be easier for us to kill the enemy under the walls of houses than to march against them with the bayonet, and I think I am much nearer the truth when I say that the Austrians must not seek by rules to manage through a country which is their own to defend. Gen. FOREY only fired the first volley of grape when the corps of Gen. MACMAHON was in retreat upon Magenta. The commander of an army in a friendly country has undoubtedly its advantages; but anyone can see that it has inconveniences."

THE BATTLE AS REPORTED AT VIENNA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, June 17.

The official telegram, an abridged of which was given in the postscript to my letter of yesterday, runs as follows:

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16—Noon.

A part of the Imperial royal army, after having effected the most glorious (*brillantes*) combats with the superior forces of the enemy on the 4th, at Magenta, remained on the right bank of the Adda until the 8th instant. On the 9th the division of URBAN, at Canonica, and the 8th *corps d'armée*, (under BENEDEK,) at Melegnano, had sanguinary engagements (*gefechte*) with the rapidly advancing forces of the enemy. The losses incurred are not yet known. The enemy, whose forces (considerably superior to our own) are completely united, appears to intend to push forward from Milan, where he has his left wing, with the bulk of his army. The imperial royal army, yielding to such a superior force, has quitted the Adda, in order to be nearer its reinforcements and reserves (*verstarkungen und reserven*). The army, which is in the best condition, has lost none of its courage and steadiness, and it longs, in a decisive battle, to give the enemy new proofs of its bravery.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 12.

Yesterday morning official news was received that the rear-guard of the Eighth Corps, under Gen. BENEDEK, had again been attacked by the Allies in the neighborhood of Melegnano, and information of the fact was in the afternoon forwarded to you by electric telegraph. It being Whitsuntide, no papers have been printed here since Saturday night, and, consequently, the subjoined intelligence from the seat of war is still unknown to the Austrian public.

In the afternoon of the 9th inst. two brigades belonging to the Eighth Austrian *corps d'armée* were fiercely attacked by troops which were supposed to belong to the French corps under BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS. The scene of action was about eight English miles to the southeast of Melegnano, and, after the conflict was over, the Austrians crossed the little river Muzza, and continued their retreat towards Pizzighettone without being pursued. The loss of the Austrians on the 9th was between 200 and 300 men killed and wounded. Gen. BOER, the commander of one of the brigades, was left dead on the field. For some time no one here was able to understand why BENEDEK, who had his head quarters at Lomello, in Sardinia, when the Allies first reached the Ticino, marched his troops to Malegnano, which is on the high road between Milan and Lodi; but the mystery is at length cleared up. On the 8th inst. Count GYULAI sent orders to BENEDEK to advance with all possible speed, as he was opposed to the bulk of the allied armies. On the receipt of this message BENEDEK, who has never been found wanting when there was work to do, pushed forward in forced marches to the scene of action. Before he could reach it GYULAI, who on the 5th discovered that his position on the Ticino was totally untenable, had commenced his retreat in the direction of Binasco, Pavia, and Belgiojoso. It is supposed that GYULAI forgot to communicate to BENEDEK his resolve to fall back on the Adda, for on the 6th the latter appeared in the neighborhood of Abbiate Grasso. It is not known how BENEDEK managed to get across the country from Binasco to Malegnano, but the march must have been an exceedingly painful one, as many of the men broke down, and, being left behind, fell into the hands of the pursuing enemy. In one of the more recent French bulletins it was said that 1,200 prisoners had been made, and it does not admit of a doubt that they were men belonging to BENEDEK's corps, who were unable to keep up with their comrades.

EVENTS FOLLOWING THE BATTLE—TELEGRAPHIC DIARY.

The following dispatch has been received by the French Government:

GRAND HEAD-QUARTERS, CASSANO, June 13—6 P. M.

Yesterday, June 12, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to Gorgonzola. In the afternoon his Majesty caused a bridge of boats to be thrown over at the same time the bridges cut by the enemy were repaired. The Adda, swollen by the late storm, had acquired a force and a rapidity which rendered the operation more difficult without endangering its success. Here, as on the Sesia and Ticino, the pontoon men, under the energetic direction of Gen. LEBOEUF, acquired new titles to the gratitude of the army. Scarcely had the bridges been laid when the army began its movement, which will be terminated to-morrow.

The Sardinian army passed the river opposite Vaprio. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell in torrents, and which the troops had to endure for some days past, the health of the army is very satisfactory, and the soldier has lost none of his gaiety.

The weather is setting in fine.

TURIN, Monday, June 13.

After the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna the Cardinal Legate took his departure, leaving to the municipality the government of the town. The municipality thereupon appointed a Commission, which immediately proclaimed VICTOR EMANUEL Dictator. The town is *en fête*.

The head-quarters of the King were yesterday at Vimercate de la Monza. To-day the regular railway service between Turin and the Ticino has been recommenced.

TURIN, Monday, June 13.

The Austrians evacuated Reggio and Brescello last night, and were also making preparations to evacuate the other parts of Modena.

A deputation from Modena has arrived in Turin.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 14.

The Austrians are in full retreat in the direction of the river Oglio. The bridges over the Adda and other rivers have been destroyed by means of mines. They have also evacuated Pizzighettone, after having burned the bridge, and thrown their guns, war material, and ammunition into the water. Cremona and Brescia are free. A numerous body of the Austrians appears to be assembling at Monte Chiaro. A part of the Piedmontese army has crossed the Adda at Vaprio and Canonica.

Bergamo and Lodi have proclaimed their union with Piedmont. The damage done by the Austrians to the fortifications of Piacenza is of little importance.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 14.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains the following:

"The Emperor will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief, and has ordered a new position for the army, which will be taken up in the best manner possible."

TURIN, Wednesday June 15.

The Austrians are retreating from the Oglio, and the armies of the Allies continue to advance. The Austrian *corps d'armée* which had left Ancona for Pesaro, has directed its course towards the lower Po, to join the troops in the provinces of Venice. It is not yet certain that Ancona has been entirely evacuated by the Austrian troops. Modena and Bresciello are free. Forli, Faenza, Imola, and the other municipalities of Romagna, have pronounced in favor of the national cause.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 15.

The Duke of MODENA arrived yesterday at MANTUA, and was received by the Archduke WILLIAM.

The funeral of Prince METTERNICH has taken place this afternoon.

The Ministerial *Ost. Deutsche Post* publishes a correspondence from Paris speaking of the possibility of the French landing on the coasts of the Venetian territory.

TURIN, Thursday, June 16.

The allied army of Italy passed the Serio on the 13th, marching towards the river Oglio. The advance guard is at Cocceglio. The head-quarters of the King of Sardinia are at Palazzuolo. Gen. GARIBALDI was at Brescia up to the evening of the 12th. Gen. MACMAHON's corps quitted Cassaglio on the morning of the 13th, and appears to be retiring to Orzinovi.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16.

The *Austrian Correspondence* contains the following:

The organization for the defence of the Tyrolese territory is progressing. Several companies have been already drawn out, and many others are in preparation. The mountain passes are occupied.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16.

General Count ROTHKIRCH has, on the occasion of the second arrest, pursued of Gen. GYULAI. The French have established a depôt at Ancona, on the Albanian coast, and discovered large quantities of gold coin there.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16.

The Austrian *Correspondence* publishes the following telegram:

VERONA, Wednesday, June 15.

No news of any importance from the seat of war. The different corps d'armée take possession of their allotted positions unmolested by the enemy.

The division of Gen. URBAN alone has sustained a fight at Castenedolo with GARIBALDI's bands, which, although amounting to 4,000 men with four pieces of cannon, were repulsed by our troops.

VIENNA, Friday, June 17.

Yesterday the head-quarters of the Emperor were at Cerro, on the road from Bergamo to Crema, and those of the King of Castiglione, six miles to the west of Brescia. Rivoli and Crema have pronounced for the national cause.

VIENNA, Friday, June 17.

Gen. GYULAI has, at his own request, been relieved from the command of the second corps d'armée, which has been given to Count SCHLICK, General of Cavalry.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LOMBARD GOVERNMENT.

The Milan *Gazette* of the 15th publishes the official part the following regulations providing for the temporary government of Lombardy:

We, VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Sardinia, &c., in virtue of the extraordinary powers conferred on us by the law of the

THE AGONIES OF THE FOOT.

Pains in the Corners and Soles of the Hearts of Men.

Deep Sea of Misery.

Many is the Drowning in Shallow Waters.

Those in the Country Have Their Troubles as Well as Those in the City.

Corns and Bunions Are Not Confined to Any Class.

Ingrowing Nails Are Not Peculiar to Any Nation.

Many Are Those Who Suffer Without Sympathy.

Some Have Corns Who Never Wear Shoes.

Bunions Are Found Where Shoes Are Not Worn.

Ingrowing Nails Are Unknown Where Shoes Are Worn

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.
Before Judges Sanford, Barnard & Sedgwick.
Decision to Continue—The following will be the order of the business.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Barnard.
Samuel E. Gale, administrator, vs. Henry Taylor. This was an action to recover the balance of a promissory note for $1,000, given by the defendant, as administrator of Benjamin B. Barkalow, to the plaintiff's intestate, and dated in 1857. The defendant set up as a defence that the plaintiff's intestate had received the money for the use of the estate of Barkalow, and that the note was given to secure the repayment of the money. The plaintiff replied that the money was received by his intestate as a loan to the defendant, and that the note was given for the money. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest, $1,656.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MASSANIELLO—SMOKING EVENING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—SEE SCOOPS TO CONQUER—THE CHRISTIAN.

HIDLOW GARDEN—THE KELLER TROUPE—MONEY O'MORE—MARRIED MAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TRIPTAPHEN—LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

BOWERY THEATRE—HAMLET—MORRISON FAUSTE—MACBETH—LOTTERY TICKET.

NATIONAL THEATRE—STUDY OF ROCHELLE—THE APE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—ROUSSEAU OF THE FOREST.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—CHRIST RACED MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—PANORAMA CONCERT.

NO. 201 BROADWAY—PERSIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....3½ P. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....3½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....3½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, July 2, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news by the *Arabia* arrived here last evening. To correspondence, and to detailed extracts from European journals, we devote a large portion of space.

The ex-Minister to Spain, Mr. DONOE, has published a card, in which he says that while the prospect of acquiring Cuba by purchase under present circumstances is inauspicious, he has never even intimated that the proposition in any way involved the honor of Spain, or that the purchase might not at a future period be effected. He believes that the course recommended by the President will lead to the consummation of that object by an honorable negotiation.

We have not yet received the full particulars of the late disaster on the Michigan Southern Railroad, but the telegraphic dispatches which reach us daily render it certain that the first accounts of the occurrence were NOT exaggerated, but rather fell short of the actual truth. Up to yesterday afternoon thirty-eight bodies had been recovered, and it was expected that still others would be found buried in the quicksands at the place of the accident, or carried by the current far down the stream. The remains of the unrecognized dead have been buried at Milwaukee.

The Maine Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for State officers and delegates to the Charleston Convention, assembled at Bangor yesterday. The Administration element predominated, though the Anti-Administration men succeeded in securing a majority of the Committee on Resolutions, and the platform adopted, consequently, partakes somewhat of the Douglas doctrines. MENASSEH H. SMITH, recognized as the Administration candidate, received the nomination for Governor on the second ballot. The four delegates chosen to represent the Charleston Convention are equally divided on the questions which at present distract the Democracy.

The Board of Aldermen last evening authorized the further issue of $466,666 66 of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, transacted some routine business and adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a communication was received from the City Inspector transmitting a description of certain sunken lots which needed immediate attention, as they were exercising an injurious influence on the public health. The paper was referred to the Committee on Public Health. The remainder of the business transacted was unimportant.

An important ejectment suit, involving the title to about twenty-one acres of land in the Twelfth Ward of this City, was brought to trial yesterday, before Justice GOULD and a jury, in the Supreme Court. A full report of proceedings will be found in our legal column.

EDWARD S. BOYD, accountant and amanuensis to Col. SAMUEL COLT, well known as the patentee of the famous "Colt's revolvers," has brought an action against the Colonel to recover arrears of salary. The trial of the cause was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, but was not concluded up to the hour of adjournment.

The Court of Appeals adjourned yesterday for the term, after rendering a great number of decisions.

The movements in Flour yesterday were more extensive, and prices were firmer. Wheat, Rye and Barley were inactive. Corn was in fair demand, partly for export. Included in the sales were 6,000 bushels choice white Southern, (for shipment to Liverpool,) at 80c. per bushel. Provisions were less active. Groceries and Cotton quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Germans and Napoleon.

There is a vulgar notion, fit to be classed with those vulgar errors upon which Sir THOMAS BROWN shed so scathing a flood of light, that all men who speak the German tongue are united in their hatred of NAPOLEON III, and in their advocacy of Austrian tyranny in Italy. We call this a vulgar error, because it implies a positive insult to the whole German race, and because we feel a high respect for the honesty and loyalty of the German character, when properly approached. And we therefore take especial pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the tone of the *New-Yorker Demokrat* on the great questions now at issue in Europe.

This able and intelligent journal, in commenting upon the position of NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, uses the following sound and earnest language: "We regard the independence of the nations as the first necessity of politics; and therefore we think the first requisite of the pending war to be the liberation of Italy from the Austrian tyranny. Austria has no natural right in Italy. Her dominion is hated there; her language is foreign to the people; her laws are despised, and her yoke is unendurable. From the Revolutionary stand-point, we can recognize no binding authority in treaties formed by Princes for the oppression of the people. And therefore we must wish success to the Franco-Italian arms. And this as much for the sake of Germany as of Italy. It is superfluous for us to recite the sins committed by Austria between 1815 and 1852. Every one knows that wherever free Government has been attempted, there Austria has been first with powder and ball to put it down. It was the House of Hapsburg which led the German Princes to break their faith with the people who fought for them in the 'war of freedom' falsely so-called in 1813. Poland and Hungary, Vienna, Italy, and Schleswig-Holstein, can testify to the heroism of the Hapsburgs. So long as Austria remains powerful, there can be no question of real German freedom. Only on the ruins of Austria can such freedom be built up; and so we must pray for the prostration and humiliation of the Hapsburg House."

French Influence in Italy.

The partisans of Austria in the present Italian war have done their best to obscure the true status of the case, by dwelling vehemently upon the probability that the Emperor NAPOLEON, should he succeed in driving the House of Hapsburg back to its Transalpine dominions, would merely replace their double-headed vulture with the Imperial eagle of France, and substitute a French for a German despotism. Assuming it to be impossible that NAPOLEON III. should mean what he professes to mean, they ask the world, with an air of despairing innocence, what Italy, for whose welfare they are so excessively anxious, is to gain by a change of masters? Granting all to be true that the sternest critics of Austrian rule in the Peninsula can say of Austrian exactions, tyranny and brutality, these plausible apologists of an indefensible cause put the issue between Austria and France in the light of a mere duel of Emperors, and challenge the execration of mankind for the selfish BONAPARTE, who has broken the world's peace with a false cry for freedom, but in the real interest of his own dynasty and dominion.

In the days of Lord DERBY, now happily passed away, the London *Times*, always loyal to the powers that be, was never weary of dwelling upon this aspect of the case. The war was a war "begun on false pretences;" NAPOLEON III. was a designing despot, as perfidious as he was ambitious—so perfidious and so ambitious, indeed, that the countrymen of Lord CLYDE and GEORGE IV., those models of forbearance and veracity, could scarcely think of his dark nature and his deep designs without a shudder of horror mingled with incredulity. For human nature's sake, these tender-hearted skeptics could hardly bear to believe in the existence of so much power wedded to so little principle. As many men still living, and among them the actual Premier of England, can remember the time when Mr. WALTER, of the *Times*, suffered sixteen months' imprisonment and was forced to pay two heavy fines for hinting that the English princes were not devotedly attached to their father, it is quite natural that the *Times* should think all conceivable evil of a country which permits its sovereign to trifle with the liberty of the Press. And, as the most hideous column ever reared on earth still bears aloft on Trafalgar-square, in the sight of all London, the image of the great English admiral, who "liberated" Naples from French invasion only to surrender gentlemen protected by his plighted word of honor over to the vengeance of a perjured King, it is equally natural that the London journalists should put no more faith in the promises and pledges of a NAPOLEON than in those of a NELSON.

The Italians, however, who have had considerably more to do with the Napoleons than the English, and who are rather deeply interested in the issues of the policy at present pursued by France in the Peninsula do not take exactly these views of the matter. They have on the contrary avowed their deliberate preference of the French bayonet over the Austrian sceptre; and they have resolutely declared their confidence both in the will and in the disposition of the Third NAPOLEON to aid them in wresting their independence from the grasp of the insolent despotism to which they were so coolly surrendered forty years ago by a Congress of diplomatists, at whose board England herself was conspicuously represented. No reasonings, however Christian and affectionate, of the Malmesburys and the Normanbys, seem to make the least impression upon these infatuated creatures. They *will* be free; they *will* accept the sword of France in their struggle for liberty; they *will* put faith in the heir of the First NAPOLEON.

Nor is this all. They not only insist upon believing that the actual Emperor of the French is honestly their friend, but they go further, and audaciously declare that the First NAPOLEON also was their friend, and that Italy was happier and more free under the kingdom which he founded than she has since been beneath the paternal sway so kindly provided for her by the Holy Alliance. This is a feature in the present state of Italian feeling to which the attention of Americans should be particularly directed. Our people should keep it clearly before them that the actual conflict in Italy is simply the consummation of forty years of constant efforts on the part of a brave, gallant and high-spirited race to reconquer liberties snatched from them by a conclave of princes forty years ago. The Italian Revolution has never ceased to be, since it began in 1817. The state of things created in Italy by the sovereigns of Europe after the fall of NAPOLEON, has never been accepted by the Italian nations. Their history for a generation past is a history of chronic conspiracy and perpetual insurrection. The people of Naples rose in 1820 and 1821 to demand a constitution, which Austria had bound their King by a secret treaty, the existence of which was unknown even to her sister despots, to refuse. They were crushed by Austrian arms. The people of Sardinia followed the example of Naples. Again Austria interfered, and this time without even the pretence of a private agreement, to re-establish a despotism shaken by the popular will. The Roman States broke forth in 1831 into revolt against the intolerable system of the Papal Government. Again Austria interfered, and would have made herself openly supreme in Central Italy, had not the great Powers, urged on by France, now restored by the Revolution of July, 1830, to her natural tendencies, resolutely made themselves parties to the question. GREGORY XVI. was compelled to promise a systematic reform of the systematic abuses which had made the rule of the Head of the Church a tyranny at home and a scandal throughout the world. This promise Austria, the crisis once past, encouraged the Pope to break, and sustained him for sixteen long and weary years in a course of mingled deception and brutality more worthy of mediæval than of modern history. During all this time every petty prince in Italy was instigated by Austria to the fullest development of the Gentz-Metternich theories of government. FRANCIS IV., of Modena, was perhaps the most brilliant of these scholars in despotism. The career of this man (pronounced by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in 1848, the worst prince of the century, excepting his son, FRANCIS V., who succeeded him in 1846, and has just been ejected by his people) reads like a tale of the fifteenth century. By express proclamation he made "legal evidence superfluous in accusations of high treason," and reëstablished the inquisition by torture.

The death of GREGORY XVI. in June, 1846, and the accession of PIUS IX., was the signal to Italy for a new effort to recover her rights. The Great Powers pressed afresh upon the new Pope the promises made in 1831 by his predecessor; and those promises PIUS undertook to fulfill. The world has not yet forgotten the burst of enthusiasm with which the first liberal measures of the new Administration throughout the Peninsula, and in Sardinia evoked a really new, fair, and liberal Government. But nowhere else, for in all other directions the Austrian policy rapidly resumed its ascendancy over the sovereigns of Italy. The interference of France in favor of Italian liberty was paralyzed by the madness and imbecility of the miserable factions which disgraced the brief history of the so-called Republic. The interference of England was paralyzed by dynastic influences at the English Court. After eighteen months of sanguinary struggle, Austria found herself more thoroughly mistress of Italy than ever. Two points alone of resistance remained. In the States of the Church France had lodged her army, and in Sardinia freedom had fixed herself too firmly to be shaken.

After ten years more of suffering, and experience, and expectation, Italy is now once more marching upon her oppressors, and now again by the side of France and under the eye of a NAPOLEON. That she does so with confidence in her ally and in herself, can surprise those only who either do not or will not know what the France of the First NAPOLEON did for the Italy of his time. The testimony on this point of all the ablest and most patriotic writers of Italy, has not been hid in a corner. The historian BOTTA, who did such justice to our own War of Independence, described the retreat of the French from Italy, in 1816, as the darkening of the hopes of the whole nation; and the illustrious SISMONDI closes his admirable History of the Italian Republics, with a passage so remarkable for its mingled truth and eloquence, that we have transferred it to our columns as the best possible reply to the recklessness which would confound the civilizing policy of France with the barbarizing system of Austria, and the Democratic Imperialism of the NAPOLEONS with the irresponsible despotism of the House of Hapsburg.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

To-day Capt. PILSBURY takes his place as Superintendent of Police. It is no reflection upon but rather a compliment to the Commissioners who have secured his services and endowed him with ample powers, to add that we expect to see henceforth a new order of things in and about the Department. We do not anticipate any striking demonstrations, any grand parade of the Police before the people; indeed, we expect after the Captain has fairly got warm in his seat, and the ribbons used to his hands, to see less of the Police as a body, and to hear less of them than ever. The Captain has a great reputation for ordering things without "a fuss," for burning the smoke of his locomotive, for anointing the axle so that there is no creaking, however swiftly the wheels revolve. We have not been used to this sort of thing, it is true, and the Press *will have to wind a few flourishes on the* trumpet to convince the City that a new era has begun. The sooner all which is over the better, for it will rather retard than assist the great reformation that is needed in the Department.

The responsibility that Captain PILSBURY assumes was not of his own seeking. He comes to it without experience in the special line of duties that he will have to perform; yet everyone has faith in his success, because in several equally delicate and responsible public positions he has never failed of eminent success. He first made himself known as a disciplinarian while in charge of the State Prison at Wethersfield, Connecticut. Thence he was called to Albany, to superintend the Albany Penitentiary, which soon, instead of being an expense to the County, became a self-sustaining and paying institution, famous among penitentiaries for its good order, and the excellent condition of its inmates. The Commissioners of Emigration, about the time of the opening of Castle Garden as a depot for emigrants, felt the need of a thorough overhauling and reorganization of their establishments on Ward's Island. They invoked the aid of the Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary. He came; modestly promised nothing, but performed wonders. He caulked up old leaks which all had seen but none knew how to get at, and scores of others which were only suspected. By the new economies that he brought to bear, he saved thousands of dollars to the Commissioners, and made the Ward's Island Emigrant's Refuge a model institution. His acquisition to the Metropolitan Police is regarded by those who both know him and the wants of the Department, as invaluable. Sins against society for which there is a law, unless we are doomed to a very great disappointment, he will apply the law to, however tight the fit. Where the law is so crookedly shaped that it cannot be made to lie against an offence—and that is pretty frequently the case, no doubt—of course neither he nor any other man can do more than discover the impracticability of the statute, so that it may be mended as soon as possible.

But, reader, do not fancy that we think the Millenium is in the offing, just ready to steam into port, because we have got the right man for once in the right place. Our town is an iniquitous old burgh, and abundant in accomplished villains. The most the Police can do, at the best, is to keep them under, and give honest people a chance to live in peace and quietness. To correct and improve the tone of society is a matter of education and religion. To secure such outward circumstances of decency in the matters of domicils, and of public places, that virtue will have a better chance than vice to grow and propagate itself, is a function of the City Inspector, in which a well regulated Police will largely assist. And at just this point, under the operation of a reformed City Inspectorship, and an improved Police, we have a right to look for some radical reforms at an early date. We have a right to expect, too, that the eleven thousand unlicensed liquor sellers will in double-quick time take out the legal license or shut up shop. That one point gained, the tap-root of crime in the metropolis will be cut.

MR. WINTHROP ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Among the letters from prominent men, addressed some time since to Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, as Chairman of the Committee of Old Whigs, is one from the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, not heretofore published, and which appears in this morning's TIMES. In the main it does not differ from the mass of that correspondence either in its topics or views. But Mr. WINTHROP touches upon the Slave-trade in a manner worthy of attention. On this subject he says:

"If I have any serious fear, at this instant, that the revival of the foreign Slave-trade will find any considerable number of advocates at the South, it arises from the apprehension that the question will be seized upon for party purposes at the North, and made the subject of angry, reproachful, indiscriminate denunciation."

It is beyond question that the large majority of Southern people are opposed to the revival of the Slave-trade, and consequently have

For a time the agency was

trade, even in wish or thought, fined to a comparatively small class of Southern ultraists. Mr. WINTHROP is right; should distinguish and discriminate. Otherwise in that case will be done, and not only justice be done, but mischief promoted. Human nature has its weaknesses, one of which is an unfortunate proclivity to embark in the very vices with which it is untruly charged. May it not, therefore, be quite possible by broadcast censure to stir up our Southern brethren to greater wickedness? Mr. WINTHROP evidently thinks so, and unless Southern men are better than the average of mankind, which we by no means admit, there is probability in his opinion.

But although only a small minority of them favor a renewal of the Slave-trade, as yet, the fact must not be lost sight of that it would be a vast pecuniary advantage to the South, and, consequently, there is danger that the popularity of the measure will increase. It is very hard to keep down any money-making traffic on moral grounds alone. Witness the failure of the Maine law. And we have seen how readily the Slave-trade advocates find in some alleged Northern shortcomings a pretext for calling upon Southern courts and juries to defy the law of Congress, which makes the importation of negroes piracy. The cloud is perhaps no bigger than a man's hand; yet it may grow till its shadow shall fall wide and dark over the Southern half of the Confederacy.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY—PASSPORTS—POSTAGE STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending Monday last were $4,679,000, of which about $1,250,000 were from customs. The drafts paid amounted to $3,175,000, principally on account of Treasury Notes. The balance in the Treasury is $3,866,000.

From thirty to thirty-five passports continue to be issued daily from the State Department, about three-fourths of them to naturalized citizens.

Of the postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold by the Post-office Department during the two years and a half ending with December last, amounting to $14,000,000, about $1,000,000 worth has not been used in the prepayment of postage.

From Albany.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 30.

The Canal Board held a session to-day, and adjourned until July 26. The only business of general interest done was the acceptance of the new sliding canal gate, giving increased length to the chambers of the locks.

The Court of Appeals adjourned this afternoon at 3 o'clock, after having decided unanimously in favor of the claim of the *Atlas and Argus* to be the State paper.

The opinion in the State paper case is by Judge BARCO, and is concurred in by all the other Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, June 30.

At the Democratic Convention to-day, 574 delegates were present. The Committee on Resolutions, said to have been eight to seven, or nine to six, against the Administration, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, declaring, among other things, that the Democracy of Maine reassert the principles of popular sovereignty as the basis of their policy in reference to the Territories, opposing any legislation by Congress to establish, abolish, regulate or protect Slavery in the Territories; that the people of the Territories, like those of the States, should *decide* the Slavery question for themselves; declaring it the duty of the Democratic Party to resist all temptation to interpolate in its creed a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to control it; and declaring against the reopening of the Slave-trade. The resolutions also denounce the two-years' amendment in Massachusetts, and go for the annexation of Cuba, as a measure for humanity in regard to the Slave-trade, and favorable to American commerce. They indorse the Administration of President BUCHANAN in regard to its management of our foreign relations, the suppression of the Utah rebellion, the execution of the neutrality laws, and the exercise of retrenchment and economy.

The first ballot for Governor stood as follows:

Menasseh H. Smith (Administration)	304
E. K. Smart (Anti-Administration)	254
Scattering	85

On the second ballot MENASSEH H. SMITH received 327 votes, and was nominated.

GEO. F. SHEPLEY of Portland, E. WILDER FARLEY of Newcastle, AMOS M. ROBERTS of Bangor, and ENOS BRADBURY of Eastport, were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention. The first two are classed Administration, and the last two Anti-Administration.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 30.

The Democratic County Convention to-day passed a resolution repudiating the principles of the Cass-Hofar letter.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Disaster.

NAMES OF OTHER VICTIMS—A MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN DEAD.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 30.

We have some further particulars from the scene of the Railroad accident. Thus far thirty-seven bodies have been found. The following deaths have been reported in addition to those already published: Mrs. SUMNER, and two children, of Chicago; Mary ANN CURRAN, of Dunkirk; Mrs. TILWOLD and four children. The number of bodies not recognized are eleven. Mrs. RADAY, of Rockford, has died since the accident.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 30—P. M.

The body of another unknown man was found this afternoon two or three feet below the surface of the ground. This makes thirty-eight bodies which have been found, and it is presumed that others are buried in the quicksand, or have been carried down the stream. The remains of the unrecognized dead were buried yesterday at Milwaukee, and the funeral was attended by a large number of citizens.

Fatal Accidents at Newark.

NEWARK, Thursday, June 30.

The bodies of THEODORE DENNISON and LOUIS SCHUMAN, who, with CHARLES CORSMAN, were drowned in the Passaic River by the upsetting of a boat last night, were recovered this afternoon. The deceased were all young men of excellent character, and are much regretted.

A bright-looking little girl, about two years of age, who was playing on the track, was run over by a train on the Bloomfield Railroad to-day, and both her legs horribly mangled and cut off. She died after lingering a few hours. The parents are German, and the mother was working near by when the accident took place; she, together with the maimed child, was hastily put into the train and brought here.

Mons. Blondin's Great Feat at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, June 30.

Monsieur BLONDIN has just successfully accomplished the feat of walking across the Niagara River on a tight rope in the presence of a crowd variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000 persons. He first crossed from the American side, stopping midway to refresh himself with water raised in a bottle with a rope from the deck of the steamer *Maid of the Mist*. The time occupied in the first crossing was 17½ minutes. The return from the British to American side was accomplished in 12 minutes.

Sympathy for Cyrus W. Plummer at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 30.

An unusual sympathy exists for CYRUS W. PLUMMER, condemned to be executed on Friday of next week, and many thousands of citizens have signed a petition to the President for a commutation of the sentence, or a reprieve. Among the petitioners are Ex-Governor LINCOLN, the Hon. E. D. BEACH, several Judges of the Superior Court, Members of Congress, and other influential citizens.

Naval.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 30.

The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, from Pensacola, has arrived below this port.

The Baltimore City Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 30.

Great excitement was caused to-day by the tak-

Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute.

A Commencement at a College—say Yale, Union, Princeton, Columbia, or any other you prefer—where the Pierian spring is supposed to gush in limitable volumes for the use and benefit of the assembled gender exclusively, is a very good thing to talk about. It is pleasant, no doubt—especially to the orators, who get cheers and bouquets, and to the infatuated relatives who bestow them. But the black gowns and quadrangular caps are not agreeable to modern taste in the matter of costume. They are not in the mode—quite antiquated; in fact, musty. They are so formal that Minerva must have inspired the pattern.

What a contrast where the claimants for diplomas, prizes and applause belong to the softer sex; where Venus divides the supremacy with the celestial but heartless old bluestocking before mentioned; where Beauty and Wisdom, Youth and Knowledge, assail both our hearts and heads irresistibly!

A day or two since there came to the TIMES Office a handsome card of invitation, on which was depicted a very charming female, well formed, solidly built, or to speak more politely, slightly embonpoint, with curling hair and an abstracted air. She is represented leaning on a column, her head resting on her left hand; a stylus (pen would be a vulgar word, under the circumstances) in her right, with which she has been making calculations (very abstruse ones, it is to be presumed, from her look) on a scroll that covers the top of the column; and a harpsichord of the classic pattern, a palette, and other emblems of art lying at her feet.

This card entitled us to obtain free and gratuitous access to the Twentieth Annual Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute, which took place yesterday in the Rutgers-street Church at 7 o'clock. The doors were opened at two; there was a rush, in which a great many young gentlemen were prominent—(human nature must show itself)—and before three the gallery, as well as the ground floor, was packed. The seats on either side of the middle aisle were reserved for the scholars. When the last notes of the organ had died away, and just as the minute-hand of the clock approached three, the trustees and other persons specially invited, entered and ascended the platform. Among these gentlemen were the Rev. Dr. Krebs, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, the Rev. Dr. Salisbury, of London, (England,) the Rev. Dr. Camp, Prof. Hitchcock, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, Messrs. Jos. Hoxie, Joseph Vaughan, and R. D. Brown.

After them came Mr. Pierce, the Principal of the Institute, conducting the young ladies of the graduating class, whose names are Mary McLellan, Virginia King, Hester A. Hawkins, Charlotte F. Wallace, Delia Snipden, Rosetta Walters, and Jeannie Read, (or Jeannie Read's sister rather, for Jeannie, it seems, went to Europe ten days ago, and, unlike Mr. Boyle Roche's bird, was, unfortunately, destitute of the power to be in two places at once.) After these, a little pause intervening, there came trooping in such a host of bright-eyed, merry girls that the people were bewildered. There were children in white with pink trimmings, in white with green trimmings, in white with blue trimmings, in plus all over, except their faces, (which were the very reverse of pine,) all in white gloves edged with lace; some with garlands, some without, and each carrying a beautiful bouquet of flowers. There were girls just budding into womanhood, and tiny little things tripping along whom you might almost carry in your pocket, and they all looked so happy and so beautiful! Such a blooming garden of bewitching youth and grace, and such an incense as the flowers sent up! Venus says, somewhere, *collige virgines rosas*. It would have been an appropriate motto for the *fête*—that is, if pretty freely translated. College virgins and roses. It was nothing else, though the pun may not command universal admiration.

When all had taken their places and everything was arranged satisfactorily, Mr. LISSAK took his seat at the grand piano, whereupon the girls rose, and, to his accompaniment, sang the "Song of June," the words by a pupil, and the air the Bridal Chorus in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Miss CARY sang the solo.

After this came the opening prayer by the President, the Rev. Dr. KREBS; then the reading of the reports of the Committees on Composition of the first and second divisions of the Academic department and of the Junior class by the Rev. T. R. SMITH, the Rev. Dr. CAMP and Mr. SCHAD, respectively, and then another song, entitled "Evening," also composed by a pupil.

This song was followed by the reading of the report on Needlework, by Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, of that on Drawings and Paintings, by Mr. LANNAHAN, and of that on the Mathematical examination, by Prof. FARNING.

Of the compositions which were selected as the best, and read by the gentlemen who severally submitted the reports on that specialty, it may be enough to say that though the subjects were neither new, nor newly treated, the essays were well and sensibly, and, in some cases, ably written.

In the other branches, the reports spoke highly of the pupils' proficiency, and of their teachers' industry and ability.

Where all, according to the statements of those best enabled to judge, were so meritorious, it would be ungracious, not to say invidious, to mention names. It is enough to know that all were praised. Indeed, the distribution of awards would seem to put the question of universal merit beyond a doubt, for on the members of each class were called up the ones assigned to the class were utterly unpopulated, and no scholar went away without some testimonial to her ability or behavior. To the little children little books were given; to those more advanced certificates, duly signed and sealed, were delivered. Dr. KREBS, before presenting the latter, explained how it was that the Trustees, after serious deliberation, had determined no longer to give as prizes "illustrated books and other baubles." They regarded these, he said, as producing an unhealthful competition; indeed, in some respects they regarded the giving of them as barbarity, as it was one of those heir-looms which we derived from darker ages, when it was necessary to stimulate the people by an appeal to selfishness and ambition. Progress in knowledge, diligence, good deportment, piety, high moral and mental attainments—these were their gifts, these were the letters of commendation with which they sent the young ladies of America, who had been intrusted to their charge, back to their relatives and friends, to take their place in the world.

After this address, which was warmly applauded the young ladies of the graduating class were called up, and received their diplomas, the presentation of which was accompanied by a shower of bouquets from the galleries, and followed by an affectionate adieu from Rev. Dr. KREBS, who, in bidding them farewell, shook each by the hand. Then there was a graduate's song, a closing hymn, a benediction, and then all was over.

Annual Exhibition of St. Mary's Academy.

The scholastic year at St. Mary's Academy in East Broadway, was ended yesterday by the customary exhibition, and the distribution of prizes for general good conduct, and scholarly advancement and proficiency. The Academy is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who are attached to St. Mary's parish, and has an attendance of about 150 girls, who, strange as it may seem, are of the most incongruous religious affinities, some being Quakers, not a few Jews, and many of them Protestants proper. The majority, however, are Catholic. The exercises displayed admirable training in French, music, mathematics, and all the essential branches of a thorough American education. In the matter of rewards, which were lavishly numerous, the Catholic girls had slightly the advantage, inasmuch as they obtained premiums for superior acquaintance with their Catechism. For all that, a little Quakeress bore off the greatest quantity of prizes. The exhibition took place in presence of the Very Rev. Vicar-General STARRS, the Very Rev. Archdeacon MCCARRON, and by the Rev. Father BOTTE, by whom the premiums were presented, and who severally expressed their gratification.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

The Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, in Fourth-street, took place at Hope Chapel on Wednesday evening. The little Chapel was completely filled by an audience, which, as is usual on such occasions, was composed chiefly of ladies. After a welcome to the assembly, by Mr. C. W. CLARKE, one of the Principals, the programme, which comprised addresses, orations, recitations, theatrical performances and music, was proceeded with. The valedictory oration, (Fire-Side Angels,) by JOHN PHELPS, was the best feature of the programme. It was delivered well, and elicited much applause, as did other performances that were not of equal merit. But it was to the performance of "Box and Cox," in costume, that the audience extended their most hearty favors. R. GUNN did *Box*, J. P. DAVIS did *Cox*, and C. J. RUYKS did *Mrs. Bouncer*, with apparent relish for their several parts. After the speaking, acting and reciting had been concluded, Mr. CLARKE, in the absence of the gentleman who had been assigned to address the graduates, stated that the class had undergone a severer course of study than any previous class in the Institution. The exhibition was one that reflected credit upon the pupils and the Institution.

The following pupils graduated and received diplomas: Master Thomas Arnold, Master S. C. Beard, Master G. B. Brainerd, Master W. H. Burr, Master S. T. Davies, Master J. E. Earle, Jr., Master V. D. Gross, Master James Havemeyer, Master Thomas A. Howell, Master Wm. F. McKimm, Master Richard

Municipal.

Board of Aldermen.

FURTHER ISSUE OF CENTRAL PARK STOCK—SUNKEN LOTS—CELLARTOWN PUNISHED.

The Mayor sent a Message to the Board of Aldermen last evening, in which he assigned his reasons for declining to approve the appointment of Key three Commissioners of Deeds; he says there are 300 persons exercising the duties of the office in this City, while by law only 100 are allowed. The Message was laid over.

The Mayor transmitted to the Board a copy of a letter received by him from John Carroll Brent, Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, with regard to contributions from City Corporations for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Washington Monument. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition from property-owners asking that a road be constructed from Harlem River to the lower end of the City either on the eastern or western side, or through the centre of the island, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from Messrs. Roswell Fayson, stating facts that they were the lowest bidders for the contract for constructing the Jerome reservoir and aqueduct at the new reservoir, and protesting against any action by this Board awarding the contract to Messrs. Fairchild, Walker & Co., relating to that subject by the Board of Councilmen at their last meeting. It was referred to the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that the amount of money already ordered by the Common Council for the Fire Department was more than sufficient to consume the appropriations for that purpose. It was directed that it be printed.

The report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the adoption of an ordinance providing for the issue of the balance unissued of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, amounting to $466,666 66, was called up and adopted.

The report of the same Committee, in favor of donating $2,000 to the Mariners' Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in directing the Hudson River Railroad Company to make their track conform to the grade of Eleventh avenue, was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

SUNKEN LOTS—WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Board met last evening, Councilman LAIMBEER being elected Chairman in the place of President CORNELL, who was absent.

Councilman FERAN offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to preserve a check for the Chamber of the Board in place of the telegraphic clock. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A petition was received and referred, asking that the charge of $10 for connecting the sewers might be abolished. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

Councilman DUCKER offered a resolution to have the Market building removed from the Harlem Park. Laid over.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in building a new house for Hose Company No. 42, was adopted.

A communication was received from the City Inspector transmitting a description of a number of sunken lots which were filled with stagnant water and refuse of every description. He deemed it necessary that immediate action should be taken. Referred to the Committee on Health.

Mayor TIEMANN transmitted a circular which he had received from the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Association, asking for assistance from the Corporation of New-York in prosecuting the work to completion. Referred to Committee on Finance.

An invitation was received and accepted to attend the annual celebration of the Tammany Society on the approaching Fourth of July.

Councilman LAIMBEER offered a resolution directing the Croton Board to have Broadway watered between Grand and Spring streets at a cost not to exceed 40 cents per yard. Laid on the table.

The Board adjourned after the transaction of some unimportant business.

Removals from the New-York Custom House.

The following suggestive communication was addressed to the gentlemen whose names are mentioned, by Collector SCHELL, yesterday.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
June 30, 1859.

MR. ——, SIR: In pursuance to the determination of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the expense of collecting the revenue in the various districts of the United States, I have to inform you that the services that are performed by you, will be added to the duties of another Clerk, and that your employment in the Custom-House will cease after this date.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

FIRST DIVISION.

Name.	Salary.	Name.	Salary.
J. W. Moulton, Clk..	$1,200	P. Z. Henry, Clerk..	$1,100
W. L. Hall, Clerk..	1,100	E. Malone, Clerk..	1,100
A. C. Brodhead, Clk..	1,100	G. J. Crocker, Clerk..	1,100
J. J. Jewett, Clerk..	1,100		

THIRD DIVISION.

A. W. Phillips, Clk..	$1,500	W. F. Raymond, Mr'r	$1,000
J. S. Gooderson, T'd.	1,410	J. Davis, marker..	1,000
J. Ramsay, Clerk..	1,400	A. De Flor, marker..	1,000
J. B. Mulligan, Clk..	1,100	F. Dygert..	1,000
A. E. Green, doc'd..	1,100	W. H. Van Dalsen, Fr	750
W. Brown, resigned..	1,100	L. Condon, laborer..	720
John B. Adams..	1,100	J. M. D. Keating, Fr.	600
Wm. Locke..	1,100	J. N. Baker, laborer..	600
M. T. Crane, resig'd..	1,100	J. McKenzie, labor'r.	600
R. Bogardus, resig'd..	1,100	J. Rooney, laborer..	600
G. S. Duryee, res'd..		L. Dolan, laborer..	600
E. Crowell, st. keep..	1,000	W. Green, la

CITY INTEL...

New a Slaver.—A trim and s... looking little schooner of some one hun... ty tons burthen arrived at this port from the ... yesterday, freighted with flour, almost two weeks ... The cargo was discharged at Pier No. 14, East River. The owner, with the speech of a Southern man, somewhat tectern, and a little mysterious withal, immediately set to work refitting his craft for another voyage. A new suite of sails throughout was ordered, new spars were made, and preparations were evidently on foot for a movement somewhere. As it is the general rule to set down every vessel as a slaver whose particular business or destination are not known, so the owner waked up one morning to find his little craft published as a long, low, black schooner, fitting out in this harbor for a slave cruise. The schooner referred to is the *Nautilus*, of Washington, owned by William Hands, Esq., who purchased her not long since from the United States Government, she having been engaged as a cutter, and in the Coast Survey service in Chesapeake Bay. Mr. Hands is a citizen of Albany, and is well known as the gentleman who, about the year 1850 was the fortunate discoverer of the largest gold nugget which has ever been found in California. It weighed some one hundred and twenty pounds, was of pure gold, exhumed from the bed of Carson's Creek. With the avails of this fortunate discovery, and other legitimate business ventures, Mr. Hands returned home, and invested a portion of his means in landed property in the State and elsewhere. The lump, however, he retained, and carried it with him on a visit to London some years since, where it attracted considerable attention. Mr. Hands has since completed his time in cruising and other enterprises, and in pursuance of a long cherished purpose has now about to embark for Australia, where he intends in association with himself a company of persons for the purpose of gold mining. It was for this purpose he purchased the *Nautilus* and brought her to the port in the third inst. She has been advertised for Melbourne for several days to carry freight and passengers, "having superior accommodations." But if arrangements are completed, he expects to sail in a short time.

The New Coffee and Reading Room.—One of our reporters visited this new social room (49 No. 9 Bowery) yesterday, and found it apparently already a popular institution. Numbers of respectable working men were reading at the tables, one or two smoking, and a little jung of regular "bruisers," in red shirts, were calling for lemonade at the counter, and watching "Awful Gardner" with much curiosity. We have told that over five hundred are here in full day being. One tall, muscular man came in who said he had helped Gardner for a prize fight once in Philadelphia, but, like him, he had had enough of newspapers, and was trying to lead a good life; he had dozed off the room, and it was just what he had long wished for for his old comrades. He said he meant to visit it, and try to influence them for their good. Some of the gentlemen of the Committee who have been present, say that it is sometimes very affecting to see the manner in "rough" when they understand the plan of the room, and behold Gardner in his new occupation. One hard-looking customer came in, who said he had been arrested three times within eight of the room, but so help his God, he never would visit the ram-shops again. Gardner informed us that he knew of when "cocked their ears" in former days; they were opposition runners. One very good-looking fellow insisted on signing the pledge in the room. We hear from the Committee that funds are very low, and they have not been able as yet to procure any pleasant engravings for the walls. A presentation of a few good engravings would be highly appreciated.

The Allbord Homicide in Orchard-street.—An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Benjamin Cheverous, whose death was reported in Thursday's Times, as believed to have been the result of intentional violence at the hands of Jacob Strehlman. The evidence showed that Cheverous was a very intemperate man, and that while intoxicated in the liquor saloon No. 124 Orchard-street, he was noisy, and that he was requested by his friends to go home, which request he refused to comply with. Strehlman gave him a push, which sent him sprawling upon the pavement, in his fall the right side of his head struck the sidewalk, causing concussion of the brain and subsequent death. No malice on the part of Strehlman was proved. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated, and exonerating Strehlman. Following the verdict, the accused was discharged from custody.

Suicide of a Widow.—Mrs. Catharine Ertine, a young German widow, who lived at No. 120 Eldridge-street, died yesterday from the effect of arsenic, which she took the evening previous. For some time past she had been greatly depressed in spirits, and threatened repeatedly to make way with herself. After taking the poison, she informed her friends of the fact, but refused to give any reason therefor. Physicians were called, and everything was done that could be to save her life, but to no purpose. As she was in comfortable circumstances, her friends are unable to tell her motive for destroying herself. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman, and a verdict given in accordance with the facts stated.

Gulick Boat Club Excursion.—The Gulick Boat Club, an amateur organization, composed of members of Gulick Hose Company No. 11, will start on a trip to Albany this evening, at 7 o'clock, and will proceed the whole distance by "muscle," (*i. e.*, rowing.) They will leave their boat-house, foot of Christopher-street, at 7 o'clock. The Gulicks will be escorted up the river as far as Stryker's Bay by the Atlantis Boat Club, the oldest City organization now in existence. The following are the names of the crew that will visit Albany: George L. Davos, (coxswain,) W. H. Roberts, Jr., Jas. Ward, William H. Mandeville, Ed. J. Heath, Robt. Halliday and W. H. Spear. All the members of the Club go, with the exception of their President, Mr. H. M. Van Wart, who is also Assistant Foreman of Hose Co. No. 11.

Coup de Soleil.—As far as is known, only five deaths occurred in this City on Wednesday from *coup de soleil*. Two were reported in yesterday's Times and the following are the cases: A rag-picker named George Rappenhagen, who resided in Fifty-seventh street, near Sixth-avenue, was found insensible in Eighty-seventh street and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. An unknown Portuguese sailor was sun-struck at the corner of Carlisle and West streets. He died at the City Hospital. An unknown man, dressed like a laborer, was found insensible in Eighty-ninth street, near Second-avenue. He died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Inquests were held and verdicts rendered attributing the deaths to sun-stroke.

Fire in a Machine Shop.—A fire was discovered, at 7½ o'clock last evening, on the fourth floor of the six-story building No. 39 Greene-street, in the premises of Flaschel & Spangenmacher, machinists. The fire was caused by the heat from a forge setting fire to a wooden box. The damage to the stock of Flaschel & Spangenmacher is about $50; not insured. The building, owned by Alfred Brady, is damaged about $60. Insured in the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company.

Fire in a Ship Chandlery Store.—About 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the ship chandlery store of Chapman & Moores, No. 304 West-street. The flames were put out by the firemen. Damage about $1,000. Insured for $10,000 in the Columbia, Peoples' and Greenwich Insurance Companies. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Capt. Pillsbury Sworn In.—On Wednesday afternoon Capt. Pillsbury appeared before Mr. Stillman, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and took the oath of office, swearing to faithfully fulfill the duties of the office of General Superintendent of Police. He will enter upon the duties of his new office to-day.

Unknown Young Woman Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown young woman was found yesterday in the East River, near the foot of Beekman-street. She appeared to have been but a short time in the water. She is believed to have been a young woman of abandoned habits, and the presumption is that she drowned herself. An inquest will be held to-day.

Missing Man Found Drowned.—Barnard Reay, a few days ago, it is alleged, got drunk, beat his wife and left his residence No. 164 Reade-street. Yesterday morning his body was found in the North River near Pier No. 38. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered.

Died of His Injuries.—Daniel Cherron, an employe on the New-York and Erie Railroad, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received on the 15th ult., by being run over at Piermont by a locomotive. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Fire in a Junk-shop.—The Sixth District alarm at 3¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a trifling fire in the junk-shop of Peter Schreder, No. 240 Third-street.

Police Reports.

Burglars Poorly Rewarded.—*John Devlin* alias Thompson, and Wm. Williams, were arrested yesterday, and committed to Essex Market Prison, on charge of burglary. The particular charge against them was breaking into the dwelling of Josiah F. Jimerson, No. 56 *Pike street*, and stealing a 'coat. In their possession were found a few silver spoons, which they confessed having stolen from some house in the neighborhood. They stated further, that they had broke into about a dozen dwelling-houses in the Seventh Ward on Wednesday evening, and could find nothing worth stealing except the coat and the spoons. They considered themselves poorly paid for their night's toil and risk.

Robbery of a Silk Store.—The porter of Buckley, Sheldon & Co., wholesale silk dealers corner of Vesey and Church-streets, yesterday morning discovered, on opening the store, that burglars had entered the place during the night. Stumps of segars were lying about the floor, indicating that the burglars had acted very deliberately in the matter. Subsequent investigation showed that about $1,000 worth of silk goods had been taken away. The police were notified of the robbery, but thus far no clue has been obtained to the robbers.

The Effects of Ale in Warm Weather.—Patrick Stock was liberally treated to ale on Thursday evening by John Dean, a longshoreman, residing at No. 65 Trinity-place. The ale had a narcotic ef-

Charge of breaking into the store of ... No. 37 John street, and stealing $100 in coppers ... a pair of gold spectacles. The prisoners confessed their guilt and restored the spectacles; the money they had spent. They were taken to the Tombs and locked up for trial. They gave their names as Michael Dorsan, Joseph McCarthy, Alvin Caulfield, and John Loftus.

Robbery by a Female.—James Young, a boarder at the Westchester House, preferred a charge of robbery against Sarah Clark, Wednesday, before Justice Bannah. He stated that he accompanied ... to a house in Crosby-street, and that while there she ... robbed him of $90. The bulk of the money was recovered, and the accused was locked up for trial.

Justice to the Second Precinct.—"A statement in your Police reports of this morning having been made that the five boys engaged in the robbery of Mr. Robert Foeld, Jr.'s, store, No. 37 John-street, on Monday morning, were arrested by Officer Hamblin, of the Third Ward, in justice to the Precinct to which I belong, I wish you to make the correction that the first arrest, Alvan Caulfield, was made by me, at 2 o'clock Monday morning, and before it was known the above store had been robbed. The arrest of John Loftus was made by Officer McCullough, of the Sixth Ward, on Tuesday morning.

MICHAEL WATERS,
Patrolman Second Precinct."

Court of Appeals, June 30.—No. 83.—Bissell *vs.* Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Argued. Mr. C. Tracy for appellant; Mr. R. Parker for respondent.

No. 89.—Harris *vs.* Northern Indiana Railroad Company. Argued. Mr. C. Tracy for appellant; Mr. M. Porter for respondent.

No. 66.—Silliman *vs.* John Bisso. Argued. Mr. John K. Porter for appellant; Mr. E. P. Cowles for respondent.

Decisions rendered, and Court adjourned without day.

DECISIONS AT JOHN'S TERM, 1857.

Judgment affirmed with costs—Alanso B. Cady *vs.* Roswell Conger and another; Morgan Carpenter *vs.* Benjamin Underwood and others; John T. Wright *vs.* Thomas Richardson; John Ombony and another *vs.* William Jones; William Chapman *vs.* The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; John Clement *vs.* Edward W. Howell; The Western Transportation Company *vs.* Sohns; Stephen L. Avery *vs.* Jane Eliza De Kyn and another; George F. Comstock *vs.* The City of Syracuse and another; Wm. Leggett, Trustee, &c., *vs.* William Hunter and others; William Leggett, Trustee, &c., *vs.* William Hunter and others; Augustus James *vs.* Charles Pope and others; Beverly Haight and another *vs.* Thankful Hart, Ex., &c.; James Moore *vs.* John A. Cross; Oliver M. Benedict *vs.* Adam M. Stuart; the Greenburgh, Clayton and Rome Railroad Company *vs.* Thomas C. Frost and another; John C. Ely *vs.* Thomas Carney, Sheriff, &c.; Morris Ketchum and others *vs.* John A. Stevens, President, &c.; James De Peyster and others *vs.* The Ætna Insurance Company; Lewis Smith *vs.* Allen T. Holmes, and five per cent. damages; Caleb Gildersleeve *vs.* Theodore Martin, imp., &c., and three per cent. damages; International Bank *vs.* Benj. Bradley and another, and ten per cent. damages; International Bank *vs.* Benj. Bradley and another, and two per cent. damages; L. Willard Bostwick and another, *vs.* E. Conger, and ten per cent. damages; L. Willard Bostwick and another *vs.* M. Conger, and ten per cent damages; Jas. Moore *vs.* the Hudson R. R. R. Co., and ten per cent. damages; William H. Hunt and wife *vs.* James Johnson and others, and ten per cent damages; Bank of Genesee *vs.* the Patchin Bank, and two per cent. damages; Richard Liddle *vs.* William Mulligan, and ten per cent. damages; William H. Merzeler *vs.* William Thompson, and five per cent. damages; Silas K. Everett and another *vs.* Henry Van Dreer, and five per cent. damages; John Langdon *vs.* Benj. Gould, and five per cent. damages; William Hall and another *vs.* Benj. Gould, and five per cent. damages; Troy City Bank *vs.* George M. Leamen, and two per cent. damages; Methodist Episcopal Union Church *vs.* J. M. Perkett, and ten per cent. damages.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event—William L. Seymour rec., *vs.* Benj. Wilson and another; William Rider and others *vs.* John F. Pond; John Miller and wife *vs.* John Emans and others; Henry Brown *vs.* Peter Lotlibrd; First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, *vs.* Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company; Sylvenus B. Stillwell and another *vs.* J. L. Staples; Henry Baker *vs.* The City of Utica; John Kimberly *vs.* Aaron D. Patchin; The People *vs.* George M. Tibbets; Barney Robbins and another *vs.* Howard Fuller; Fayette Ramsey *vs.* Abner Cutler and another; Nathan C. Holmes, admr., &c., *vs.* Horatio Davis; Home Insurance Company *vs.* Wm. H. Greene, imp., &c.

Judgment reversed and final judgment rendered for the plaintiff with costs—The President, &c., of the Chautauque County Bank *vs.* Levi Risley.

Judgment reversed and judgment rendered for the plaintiff with costs—Eugene Hotlebar *vs.* James Myers, Jr.

Judgment at General Term reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed with costs—Mary Stewart *vs.* Andrew Smith.

Judgment reversed and judgment rendered for defendants on demurrer with costs—Thurlow Weed and others *vs.* Gideon J. Tucker and others; Thurlow Weed and others *vs.* Gideon J. Tucker and others.

Order affirmed with costs—Livingston Livingston *vs.* John Mildrum.

Motion for reargument decided with costs—Joseph Hoyt *vs.* Henry Sheldon.

Judgment of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed with costs—Henry W. Christie and wife *vs.* Duncan Phyfe.

Havana Markets to June 26.

[Per Isabel at Charleston.]

Exchange—New-York, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston and Philadelphia, 5@6¼ premium for 60 days.

Freights—To ports north of Hatteras, 1¾@2¼ ₱ box Sugar; 5¾@6¼ ₱ hogshead Sugar; 3½@4¼ ₱ hogshead Molasses.

There have been several arrivals of large vessels, but they are not in demand—smaller vessels having the preference.

There is a great deal of uneasiness in the Commercial market, from the fact that a great deal of Exchange has come back protested, and there has consequently been large shipments of Specie to New-York, to save the bills already sent.

The stock of box Sugar at this time is 115,000.

The health of the Island is good throughout.

[Advertisement.]

Richfield Springs, in Otsego County, about ten miles southeast from Herkimer, is one of the most delightful places to spend a month or two, either for health or pleasure, that can be found in this country. The location and country around is most pleasant; the Springs are about 1,800 feet above tide-water; the air during July and August is most balmy and bracing; the access easy and pleasant. By taking the cars from Albany at 8 o'clock A. M. for Herkimer where the stages are in waiting, you arrive at Richfield at 2 o'clock for dinner. The accommodations are good. The American Hotel is a fine, large house, well kept; the rooms are large and airy; can accommodate from 200 to 250 well. There are also several other good houses in the place. The roads are fine, and the drives in all directions most pleasant. Schuyler Lake, within a mile from the Springs, is a most beautiful sheet of water, abounding in fish, and boats in abundance, either for fishing or sailing. A few miles below is the Otsego Lake, a fine large lake, celebrated for its bass. Here the sportsman can find the finest shooting. Indeed, it is the finest spot to be found either within or without the State for health or pleasure. Any person who spends a few weeks at the Springs will be induced to return there next season. Having visited the Springs the last two seasons I can state from experience the utility of the waters in the cure of a variety of diseases, such as all cutaneous or skin complaints, renal or kidney complaints, morbid or inactive condition of the liver, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism. I had been a martyr to rheumatism for fifteen years. I spent two weeks at Richfield in '57, and, by the use of the water both externally and internally, together with the fine air, I was much benefited. I again spent two weeks at the Springs in '58, since which time I have been free from rheumatism, and the whole tone of my system entirely improved. Another advantage, the last though not the least, that I will mention, is, that at at Richfield the expenses are moderate, very little more than one-half what they are at the generality of watering-places. The Springs only require to be known to be largely patronized. MEDICUS.

New-York, June 28, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER.

We beg especial attention to the peculiar character and style of our stock of Summer Clothing, together with an unusually large stock of all descriptions of stylish and cheap linen fabrics. We have this season manufactured into suits many beautiful styles of light woolen fabrics, in skeleton make, so that they are as light in weight as linen, and much more agreeable. They have taken the public taste to that extent, not only here, but in the other principal cities, that we have had to increase largely our production of them. They are light, elegant and durable, and can be scoured as easily as linen. They are also a protection against the changes of the weather.

The prices—which we have put down to the lowest mark—vary but little from Duck and Drilling goods, although they have double the intrinsic value.

As the season will now be short, we will put down the prices of the whole of our large Summer stock at *once*. D. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Hat Remembered.—We have often thought of the feelings swaying a man who, after a long and a successful sojourn in a place, is about to leave it. We have also in imagination contemplated the departure of the unfortunate wight who, living as long in a locality as the former, though meeting with none of his luck, took his departure—broken-hearted, as it may be supposed. Yet only in this case, we have been able to anoint our heart with a little unction, by the supposition that an individual so luckless as our last, passing down Beekman-street to South, might bow extra gracefully to the only friend who bade him "God speed," and at the consciousness that the beaver he waved was one of the inimitable of Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
359 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 363, June 20, 1859.

60, 59, 43, 57, 53, 24, 8, 56, 31, 11, 13, 4.

Class No. 364, June 30, 1859.

41, 40, 38, 15, 59, 74, 48, 42, 33, 55, 23, 2, 26.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 361, June 30, 1859.

74, 43, 15, 66, 16, 25, 71, 18, 53, 12, 26, 25, 58.

Extra Class, No. 362, June 30, 1859.

[Not Received.]

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Cabinet Rumor Screw.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion, is the Pearl Casimere at WHITE'S,
No. 218 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Great Sale of Summer Clothing, for Men's and Boys' Wear, Wholesale and Retail, for this week only. Now is your time to buy.
M. A. KNAPP, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED

Williamson—Ferguson.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. E. J. Hamilton, of Oyster Bay, L. I., N. ... Williamson, Esq., to Miss Margaret B. Ferguson, both of this City.

Bullen—Boyle.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. E. J. Hamilton, of Oyster Bay, L. I., John Bullen, Esq., of Canada West, to Miss Mary Ann Boyle, of this City.

Wellington—Pinckney.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, Mr. William M. Welling to Ursania C., only daughter of the late Elijah R. Pinckney, Esq., all of this City.

Williams—Gatzon.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, June 28, by the Rev. J. C. Washburne, Mr. George T. Williams to Miss Elizabeth A. Gatzon, all of Harlem.

Van O'Linda—Paul.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 30, at the Pilgrim Church, by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, William Van O. Linda, of this City, to Miss Cornelia M. Paul, of Brooklyn.

Napier—Howell.—At Hog Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, Dr. Alexander D. Napier, of New-York, to Miss Laura Dyson, adopted daughter of N. F. Howell, Esq.

DIED.

Sherwood.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, at 9 o'clock P. M., George E. Sherwood, aged 40 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 9 West 31st-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester Co., for interment.

Terbush.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 30, Elizabeth F. Terbush, aged 70 years, relict of Elisha Terbush.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 81 West 19th-st.

Belcher.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 29, Ann Belcher, a short time, Edward Belcher, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother George, and of his brother-in-law, E. G. Gouge, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 97 Greene-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Kline.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 29, of disease of the heart, George Kline, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 147 Norfolk-st. His remains will be interred in 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

Morton.—In this City, on Friday, June 24, Margaret A., wife of Robert Morton, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of John Morton, and of her brothers, David and Alex. W. Murray, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 217 West 18th-st., on Friday, July 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

——, the funeral of Obadiah Mead will take place at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 7th-st. and 4th-av., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Tuomey.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 30, Bartholomew F., son of Peter W. and Catharine Ludlam, aged 18 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 90 High-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Newman.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, June 30, Allen Arabia, son of Allen and Catharine R. Newman, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Tarrytown Institute, at 4 o'clock P. M. this day. (Friday.)

Van Rensselaer.—At The Old Mansion, Greenbush, on Wednesday, June 29, Ambie Cogswell, wife of Francis Van Rensselaer, and daughter of the late Dr. Samuel W. Moore, of this City.

Sanford.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Wednesday morning, June 29, Nancy M., daughter of the late Dr. Clark Sanford.

Fluck.—At Newark, on Wednesday, June 29, Charles Fluck, the infant son of Francis and Louise Fluck, of dropsy of the brain, aged 1 year, 9 months and 19 days.

His remains were taken from the residence of his parents, on Thursday, to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

Smith.—At Michaelsville, Indiana, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, from injuries received by railroad accident near that place, Benjamin E. Smith, late with Marine Bank, this City.

For notice of funeral see Saturday morning's papers.

Moore.—In San Francisco, on Friday, May 20, at 12 o'clock at night, Edwin, son of Charles Moore, aged 3 years, 5 months and 7 days.

[Advertisement.]

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
No. 9 BOWERY,

Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MENS AND BOYS' CLOTHING:
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 9 BOWERY.

ICE CREAM FOR THE MILLION!
TORREY'S FREEZERS
Are now supplying a want long felt by the community, viz. the ability of having
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
With little labor and slight cost, yet of a quality for lightness and smoothness not surpassed by the best confectioners.

3 Quarts	$2 50	8 Quarts	$5 00
4 Quarts	3 00	14 Quarts	7 00
6 Quarts	4 00	20 Quarts	10 00

Can be had retail of housefurnishing and hardware stores generally, and at wholesale of
E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., N. Y.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 459 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English, 10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English, 6s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles, 4s. to 5s. per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally-low rates.

WINDOW SHADES.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway. Housekeepers and dealers will find the largest, best and cheapest assortment in New-York as above. Also; Gilt Cornices, Tassels, Damasks, Reps, and all kinds of Curtain Materials and Trimmings, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. FERGUSON BROTHERS.

THE FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT
At M. A. SCOTT & CO.'S,
No. 152 FULTON-ST.,
Where all the *beau monde* are flocking!
Follow suit,
And purchase there a Summer suit,
To suit the most fastidious taste.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!!
WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!!
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, plain, chased and engine-turned. A good supply, and
AT FAIR PRICES,
at No. 22 John-st. WM. S. MURRAY,
No. 22 John-st.

BUY THE BEST
CHART OF THE WAR!
Agents should see each kind, and decide for themselves which is the MOST COMPLETE, ACCURATE and ATTRACTIVE. SPECIMENS of ours mailed POSTPAID for 25 cents. We can now furnish them in any quantities. PRICE LIST of our MAPS and CHARTS sent upon application.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 348 BROADWAY, New-York.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Monthly Part No. II.
A SPLENDID NUMBER.
Containing Five Weekly Parts.
OUT THIS MORNING.
For sale by all Dealers.
J. W. EMERSON & CO., Publishers.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR
AUGUST
OUT THIS MORNING.
Price 5 Cents.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 26 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.
Playing from 2 to 24 tunes, with a great variety of accompaniments, for sale by FALLARD & MARTIN, importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

NEW BOOKS.
EVERY HOTEL WANTS IT!
EVERY RESTAURANT WANTS IT!
EVERY RAILROAD WANTS IT!
EVERY TRAVELER WANTS IT!
EVERY BANK WANTS IT!
EVERY BROKER WANTS IT!
EVERY STOREKEEPER WANTS IT!
EVERY STEAMBOAT WANTS IT!
EVERY BAR-ROOM WANTS IT!
EVERY BAKER WANTS IT!
EVERY BUTCHER WANTS IT!
Every one who Takes or Handles Paper Money
NEED
WANTS WHAT!
THIS
[illegible]
Without it they all run the hourly risk of ... one dollar note raised to a $10, $20, $50 or any ... denomination; or they are, at the same time ... of taking a worthless Wild-cat Bank note, ... note of some solvent Bank has been substituted ... some counterfeit or spurious notes that may ... appearance for the first time.
Issued in weekly numbers, each containing ... and forty-four fac similes of genuine ... commencing with the City of Boston, and ... counties all the New-England States in alphabetical order, and so on throughout the whole country.
The first number will be ready July 1, and the ... will follow each week.
WILLIAM GOWANS,
[illegible]
GOOD THROUGH
BANK NOTES!
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BANK CURRENCY
BY PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC FAC-SIMILES, IN MINIATURE, OF EVERY GENUINE NOTE OF
EVERY SOLVENT BANK IN
THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
AN INFALLIBLE DETECTOR OF ALTERED, SPURIOUS, AND COUNTERFEIT MONEY.
WITH A FAC-SIMILE OF THE
GENUINE NOTES BEFORE YOU, HOW CAN
YOU TAKE THE BAD?
No written or printed description of Bank Notes, no matter how carefully compiled, can ever be made an infallible and perfect protector.
Since the application of the art of Engraving to the commercial use of paper currency, a period of more than fifty years, it has been the object of all the parties interested to secure their issues against the liability of alteration of titles, and the issuing or substitution of higher denominations of value; but, so far, that desirable object has never been accomplished, for upon the one hand even and forty-four fac-similes of genuine Bank Notes contained in the very first number of this ENCYCLOPEDIA, there are seventy-eight altered, raised, and spurious notes now in circulation.
First number will be for sale by all News Dealers on Saturday morning, July 2.
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A CAPITAL BOOK FOR BOYS!
COUNTRY READING.
D. APPLETON & CO., 443, 445 and 447 Broadway,
Have Now Ready,
THE BOYS' BOOK
OF
MODERN TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.
By
MEREDITH JOHNSON.
With Eight Illustrations, by William Harvey.
One vol., thick 12mo., 75 cents.
From the North American.
A capital selection of sketches of travel and adventure. The author seems to understand exceedingly well what young people will appreciate, and has performed his material with good judgment, and presented it in good language.
From the Memphis Enquirer.
This book is an unexceptionable one for the young; is interesting, instructive and true; in it the reader can personally and profitably roam from pole to pole, and from sea to sea; he climbs mountains, tracks power monsters of the deep, explores the dreary icebergs, then dashes off from pole to pole, through the sunny climes of the tropics, or peeks curiously at worms and enchantings of animals; he leaps into the recently opened cities of Japan, and revels amid the mysterious recesses of Africa.

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED CHARACTERS. Written by Herself. With a Preface by A. Wilmer, 1 vol., 75c.
THE TIN TRUMPET; or, Hands and Hearts for the Wire and Wagon. A new American edition, with alterations and additions. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, 75c.
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TO THE
WATERING PLACES AND SUMMER RESORTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
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Containing late Time Tables on all the Railroads, with other important information for the Traveler. Illustrated with 70 Maps. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
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ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
TRUIT CANS AND JARS.
These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that "ARTHUR'S never fails."
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
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Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles.
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THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS WHICH HAS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS ATTENDED
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
induces us to call the special attention of all those who are afflicted with any diseases arising from impurities of the blood, to the great superiority of THIS SARSAPARILLA over any other preparation of the same nature. It has been tested by thousands suffering from SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, RHEUMATISM, COLDS, COUGHS, and many other complaints, with the most beneficial effects. As it is now compounded under the direct supervision of
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, CHEMIST,
it is the only preparation that can be safely relied on, to effect a permanent and speedy cure. We have never known it to fail in any of the above cases. If you are similarly afflicted, try it, and be
VERY CAREFUL TO USE NO OTHER.
Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 212 BROADWAY, N.Y.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

THE SUMMER MOON WAS SHINING
All in the purple sky,
My wife and I were tossed about,
And could not close an eye;
I cursed and swore, she scolded me
All through the weary night,
But 'twas enough to vex a saint,
The bed bug's savage bite.
You may be sure I certain went,
Next morn, to Lyon before,
And home in joyful triumph I
Th' Magnetic Powder bore,
Which quickly slaughtered every bug,
Mosquito roach, and fly.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all foul insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular size, 50 cents and $1. BARNES & PAGE,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
Beware of imitators and impostors.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Professor of Hair, Sold by E. H. Gaine, No. 197 Bowery; A. J. Colington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 257 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 723 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; S. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PAGE, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

CAPTAINS OF VESSELS BOUND TO THE WEST INDIES, BRAZIL, &c.,
Should not forget that
BELLARD'S CELORIC PREPARATIONS
are a preventive and cure of the yellow fever, besides possessing other properties very valuable to seafaring men, and especially on long voyages.
Full information, cheerfully furnished by the undersigned. J. B. A. CONSTANTIN, No. 94 Fulton-st.

CRAMPS, PAINS AND DIARRHŒA.
The only certain, safe and reliable remedy in these complaints is the LIVE DROPS, prepared by
TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Bowery.
Will cure the most severe Cramps in 10 minutes.
Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

THE OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY
Is all the rage this warm weather—with ice.
For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS—AT NO. 430, BROADWAY, MRS. FOSTER'S—300 dozen ladies' and children's skirts, from 4 to 40 hoops, at from 25c. to 75c. for children; 62c. to $4 for ladies. The largest and most complete variety to select from in the City.

WATER COOLERS.—THEY ARE DIFFERENT from the celebrated ice pitchers

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently assistant of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this the greatest of watering places.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 15. This house has recently been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quiet ease, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation the world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the *San Souci* offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.

W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This fashionable Summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good sail water bathing, boating, fishing, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the summer months will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave pier No. 2 North River for Bergen Point at 9½, 9 and 11:45 A. M., and 4½ P. M.; from Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

WESLEY W. HULL,
late of La Farge House, Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point, than from South Ferry to Union square.

SARATOGA CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our treaty having been made known, the public are hereby informed that the extensive and elegantly finished Congress Hall stands front among the watering hosts of this country. Our suites of rooms en and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the variety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing

RATHBUN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for summer boarders; central location, 45 miles east of Peekskill village, 50 miles north of New-York; easily accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depot on the arrival of every train. Excursions—Philander & Co.'s, J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. S. Cowles, No. 18 Beekman-st.; J. Gaskner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 65. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his house, at the above placed is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica, within half hour by rail.

To the tourist and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be maintained. It has been open for the last 8 years. E. MOORE, Proprietor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER AT FISHKILL LANDING.—The house contains 10 rooms, piazza in front, overlooking the bay and river opposite Newburgh. There are 3 acres of land; good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees. Fishkill is large, and finely situated, and the place well supplied with fruit, ice, &c. For particulars, apply to H. F. WOODS, Washington Hotel, Nos. 305 and 307 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE CORNWALL House, Cornwall, Orange County, near Idlewild. The proprietor of the above house has a few eligible rooms still unoccupied. Families or single persons can be comfortably accommodated, by personal application, or by addressing G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD FOR 12 PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New-York and three minutes' walk from the depot. For further information, address WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon's Station, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN obtain board at Rumpo near Buffalo Station, thirty miles by New-York and Erie Railroad, at a farm-house where there will be no other boarders taken, and in a healthy location. For particulars inquire of H. S. WINTER, cor. 24th-st. and 10th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board on a farm four miles west of the village of Newburgh, where can be had all the comforts of a home. For further particulars address WETLAKE CANNON, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—M. B. FELSHAW HAS spacious, cool and quiet rooms to accommodate one or two families desiring private board. Situated in the pleasant and romantic village of Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. No pains spared to make boarders comfortable.

COUNTRY BOARD IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A private family will furnish very pleasant accommodations to one or two small families for the Summer. For particulars, reference is made to G. L. BROWN, No. 10 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY RESiding eight miles up the Hudson river could accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of steady, quiet habits; accessible by cars and steamer; 45 minutes from City Hall. References given and required. Address Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, N. Y.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.

M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS board can be obtained at Riverdale Station, five minutes' walk from the depot; good fishing, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 56 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished new, location pleasant, can be had by gentleman and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 169 East 10th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen, a large front room with closets, fire and every convenience. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 242 East Broadway.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TO LET, pleasant rooms, with board, in a house delightfully situated near the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Terms moderate. Address CALEB LEWIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

MASSEY'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZER.
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859.

With Stamped Iron Covers and Bottoms—Tinned. The only Freezer known which is constructed on true scientific principles.

The cheapest, best, and most economical, requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure and most certain in its operation.

Sole agents for the United States.

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Enameled Ware,
No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Nelson aves; Bleecker, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkinson. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to BOERUM ADAIR, No. 91 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 8th-av., in the row of brown stone fronts on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four stories, high stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to A. G. KIDDER, No. 2 Pearl-st., or on No. 24 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 24 West 46th-st., house, 20x62; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the most manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 24 West 46th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE three-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to MASON, No. 32 Water-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV.—A FULL LOT ON the easterly side of Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Terms easy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3¾ acres. For particulars inquire of

CHAS. E. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot on the southeast corner of 9th-av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 267 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 7 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 20th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 56th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 278 8th-av. Inquire of J. F. WELLS, No. 467 8th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the (new) house in West 36th-st., Nos. 3.5 and 317; each floor is fitted up to suit a small family, with water, gas and dumb-waiter to hoist coal and wood from cellar. Each floor has parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and four garrets; with water-closet on the first and bath in cellar. Rent of second floor, $317; third floor, $315. Parlors and first floor of one of the houses can be let with the second floor. Apply on the premises for any other information.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHwick Creek—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 160 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 15th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLS & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 142d-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring ground on the water in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNE. DU BOIS, 37 Water-st.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 459 Broadway. The first lot is 50×25 feet, the others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 22, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 40 feet by 40, 16 windows in each; store No. 208 William-st. the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st. Rent moderate for purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILBOOLY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER stories of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having a fine corner store, first story, and Cooper's water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order, for a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—ALL BUT THE SECOND FLOOR OF the three story, high-stoop brick house No. 269 West 18th-st., under cellar, Croton, gas, &c., and in fine order. Will be let to one or two families. Apply on the premises, or at No. 363 Bowery, in the store.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERican families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $2,250. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Possession immediately. Rent $90 per month.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 124 Vanderbilt-av.; 12 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to use of place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office and village route to Railroad. Also, a farm of 35 acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good bui'dings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.

EDWARD H. SMITH.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE township of Shrewsbury, N. J., of 82 acres, between the Shrewsbury River and the South River, within one to two miles of five steamboat landings, near the water, in sight of Long Branch; one of the most pleasant locations and the most productive farm in the State; fruit of every kind; plenty of marl; wind mill for fishing, coasting, oystering; sailing and health, it cannot be surpassed; the communication is good by four steamboats daily, or by railroad to be in operation this summer. For particulars apply to JOHN MILLER, No. 52 Wall street, or to DAVID H. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—MILL PROPERTY AND FARM, SITuated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. The farm consists of about 22 acres; grist-mill and sawmill; two dwelling-houses, one of which is occupied as a store; barn, hovel and other buildings, with a good apple orchard and a variety of fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of R. A. TOOKER, Cashier Artisans' Bank; or J. COLES, on the premises; or W. H. DOLMAR, Tappan Town.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF THIRTY acres, three minutes' walk from depot, five miles from Elizabeth, N. J.; plenty of fruit, healthy, near churches, stores, schools, &c.; price $4,000 for farm and contents, including good house and outbuildings, horse, carriage, cow, fowls, plows, crops on ground, &c. Possession immediately. Part can be left on mortgage if required. Apply to J. E. & J. B. FERRIS, Jr., No. 65 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 33 acres of good improved land, being part of the estate of the late James D. Merritt. The farm is situated in the township of Harrison, Westchester County, on Purchase-st., four miles from Rye, and three miles from White Plains. Any further information may be obtained by applying on the premises to HANNAH R. MERRITT, Executrix, or JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN EDELIZE, No. 376 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises, Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 146 acres in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings, and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE WITH MODERN conveniences, between 3d and 7th avs., not above 46th-st., and in a good neighborhood. Advertisers desire immediate possession, have no children, and will give undoubted references. Address L. B. & CO., Box No. 732 Post-office. No notice taken of answers unless rent is stated.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY E. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 23, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tubell,	D. J. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall,	Edw. L. Lynch,	Peter E. Christie,
James S. Lewis,	G. Stevens,	Simon Shindler,
W. D. Washburn,	Jno. F. Ketverton,	George Smith,
Henry Demarest,	Jas. S. Brewster,	Jotham G. Meeker,
Solomon Banta,	George Warner,	William Moir,
Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher Geyer,
Hiph. Boosman,	William Herbert,	Wm. M. Wilson,
Jesse Lemett,	Jos. B. Miller,	John W. Lewis,
Thos. Williams,	Rev. P. Clark,	Mortimer Bewer,
Chas. F. Hunter	Alfred Hennen,	Abm. E. Van Nest,
John C. More,	Mat. Bleecroock,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON—Situated on the west bank of the river, 30 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing 13 rooms, in a most delightful location of the Highlands, two miles from railroad depot and steamboat landing at Cold Spring. One-half is wood, the other in tillable land; a very desirable place for the Summer residence, or would be an excellent place for a person wishing to engage in the cultivation of fruit, &c., being well stocked with shrubs, fruit trees just coming into bearing. Possession given in August if desired. Also, 10 acres adjoining, equally divided into tillable and wood land, on which there is a fine building site overlooked by evergreen and forest trees commanding a beautiful view of the Highlands and West Point. For further particulars inquire of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York, or on the premises, of

E. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small, convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water; well stocked; with convenience for bathing; pleasant front and rear; with extensive views of the sound and the adjoining village. Within eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO., or THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A BEAUTIful furnished cottage, having a fine parlor, dining and reception rooms, six sleeping-rooms, together with a kitchen and servants' room, good stable and carriage-house, all in perfect order, with two acres of land and a fine lawn dropping to the sea. Apply to JAMES McCORMICK, No. 22 Reever-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DEsirably situated on the Highlands of Navisink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c.; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property, consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an unobjectionably healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged.

CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 66 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 6 acres of good land; price $6,000; will take $4,000 on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROCK & CO., 60 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground, well planted with fruit trees, 30 minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL, FOR THE MONTHS OF June and August, a large, well-furnished, country house with plenty of cold spring water around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. The owner may be seen on FRIDAY, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at 88 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., a country house containing ten rooms, in order; stable attached. Only two minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to JONAS & REILLY, No. 163 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 3, 1839—two-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1813. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel for the Corporation, and to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER against HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK, his wife, FREDERICK A. PECK and MARY PECK, his wife, HAMILTON E. BRADSHAW and CAROLINE E. BRADSHAW, his wife, SUSAN E. BRADFORD and CHARLES H. THOMSON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 36 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 14th, 1859.—To the defendants HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK.

WEEKS & DE FOREST,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1859.

je24-law6w*

WEEKS & DE FOREST,

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clarkstown, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO., Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 1st day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated June 14, 1859.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent,
je17-law10w*F* Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Cassmajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. R. SEWALL,
Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, F. J. Joachimsen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6m*F* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 61 Worcester-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors,
mh4-law-6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASPERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next. 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.

my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.

ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A TWENTY DOLLAR THREE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, one only to be had. Broadway corner of Duane-st.

AMERICAN
NO. 3 RUE DE LA PAIX,
PARIS.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.—Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
ENGLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DURGAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchanges, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 9 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TREDWELL, Secretary.

EMIGRANTS' INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $600 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $600, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERRIA, Accountant.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN T. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from the 1st.

S. K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The surviving partners of the Trustees appointed to superintend the final settlement of the affairs of the late "Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company," have made a final dividend of sixty-two (62) cents on each share of the capital stock of the said late Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, 1st the City of Albany, on and after the 16th day of July, 1859.

Dated, Albany, June 16, 1859.

G. V. LANSING } Surviving
H. PUMPELLY, } Trustees.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 26 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 6, 1859.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av., open daily from 9 to 6 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8. Interest allowed on deposits from July 1st, and commences to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra interest payable to Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 8 Wall-street, on and after the 2d day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 6 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUpons of the Jersey City Water Bonds falling due July 1st, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 1st proximo.

CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEmi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to that date.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 5th July inclusive.

J. C. WIKOFF, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 49 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

JAS. M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. B. MESSIER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Accruing on Michigan State Bonds, and falling due on the 1st day of July next (1859) will be paid at the Artisan's Bank, No. 110 Nassau-st., New-York City. Holders of Coupons will take notice accordingly. JOHN McKINNEY, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, of Illinois, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the same per coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

GEO. BARNET, President.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New-York, 28th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.—A dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 5th or July inclusive.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 27, 1859.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK, JUNE, 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 9th day of July. The transfer book will be closed until July 11. By order.

R. H. HAYDO

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SERVICE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 128 Broadway, will publish in their sale of FRIDAY, July 1,
STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING.
1000 Garments for Men's and Boys' wear, made of the best materials in the most fashionable styles for the best city trade—superior the balance of the stock of a Broadway House. The whole to be sold without reserve.
ALSO,
STRAW GOODS, PALM LEAF HATS, &c.
300 cases Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets Men's and Boys' Leghorn, round, Lenox, Canot and other Hats; also of Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats, white and colored.
ALSO,
Embroideries, Dress Silks, Ribbons, silk and velvet; mantillas in lace, barege and black silk shawls; Clothe, Cassimeres, Vestings, Parasols, Umbrellas, and many other staple and fancy goods in lots to suit City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BATH AND BROOKLYN, L. I.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange!
BATH, L. I.—Three handsome cottages, fronting the Bay.
SEVEN BROOKLYN—Eight lots on Clinton st., corner of Dean.
CLINTON AND UNION AVENUE—Elegant wooden and corner Clinton and Bushwick sts; 7 lots adjoining the above, corner of Clinton and Union pls.
Terms easy. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's, office, No. 14 Pine-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 464 Canal-st, a large and valued assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, oil cloths, mahogany sofas, hair-cloth do., wardrobes, &c.; also a large lot of millinery goods, viz.: bonnets, rich ons, &c.; also one safe, one light wagon and three tons of coal.
By order of THOS. GUSHING, Constable.

JAMES WESTBAY, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, JULY 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 46 (in corner of Court and Union sts., Brooklyn,) household furniture—walnut and other chairs, card and centre tables, bureaus, cot painted chamber furniture, mahogany sofas, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, rich China tea and dinner and toilet crockery, refrigerator, cooking stove, &c.

EDWARD SCHMIDT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—In the works of the stock, furniture, confectionery, fancy goods, fixtures, &c., &c., will be sold, the premises being about to retire. Sale to begin on MONDAY, July 11th, and continue till the whole is disposed of.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WELL, SELL, TO-MORROW, JULY 2—At 10½ o'clock, at the Commission Mart, 287 Fulton-st, A general assortment of second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, silver-plated ware, crockery, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
Acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "THRESEMAR." Its modus operandi is fully laid down in the book, "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 134 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 193 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Family Medical and Physiological Instructor, for the Married or those about to Marry, by
Dr. ROLLOX, the celebrated Author and Lecturer.
The 125th edition of this most important work has just been issued, enlarged and improved. Price $1. The work will be sent post free, on receipt of price Address
T. W. STRONG,
No. 60 Nassau-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ADVICE.—DR. CORNEY, No. 19 Duane-st., feels this method of informing citizens of Gotham that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for any of the faculty to advertise, it is evident that the great advantages of the understanding of disease derived from a regularly educated physician directing his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.
It is doubtless to this absence most of the cases that are pronounced to Dr. C, where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.
Therefore—Dr. C has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 1 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. Dr. C is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and graduate of the same. He is also the only graduate of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon; a sure guarantee against deception.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have consulted a of cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Historian Dispensary, No. 3 Dutch-st. New-York City, established in 1836, for the Prevention of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a delicate nature, and he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DEOP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other medicines; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that taints the blood it cures to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of counterfeits of the evil doers of society about town and Indulgence, in combination with mercury, engravings, portraying every feature and phase of the case, expose the failure of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN REGARD OF DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PAMPHLET, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition. Over 400 pages, bound. With about one hundred electrotype engravings. Price $1, Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 45 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and symptoms; latest discoveries in reproduction; treatment of abortion; Hermaphrodism; Sterility; impotency and spermatorrhœa; the author's successful Paris and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above 23d. Mid-ocean Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 6 to 8 evenings.
We answer with other reports in recommending Dr. Lamont's work, the Courrier des Etats Unis, Gazette Des Etrangers, Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Mercury, Sunday Atlas, Sunday Times, Sunday Courier, Sunday Despatch, Sunday Transcript, Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Telegraph, Sunday Courier, Sunday Mercury, Sunday Times, Sunday Atlas, Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Transcript

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

the people of Italy receive from the French and Sardinian generals a great number of arms of precaution to enable them to take part in the war of independence, and to defend themselves if again threatened."

The *Pays* says:

"We shall in addition shortly receive important succors from the centre of war. The French army, pursuing the Austrians, has just crossed the Adda. But where? All the enemy stock? On the line of the Oglio, or only on that of the Mincio? We incline to the latter hypothesis, for Count Cimarra, in his official dispatch published by the Vienna *Gazette*, plainly says that the army has left the line of the Adda to draw nearer to its reinforcements. By this statement Mantua and Verona are clearly indicated. It is therefore probable that a great battle will be fought between Oglio, Mincio and the Lago Garda, on the very ground characterized by the campaign of 1796-7, and that this battle will be decisive. As to the famous quadrilateral, we confess that we hold it in very small respect. The fate of Pavia and Piacenza show the true value of fortresses—for ere the enemy has spiked his guns, thrown his ammunition into the water, blown up the ramparts which were built at such countless expense, and left behind him but heaps of ruins. A battle lost on the Mincio and Mantua and Verona will fall as Piacenza and Pavia did after the battle of Magenta."

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 15.

You will probably have seen to hear of a most important diversion effected somewhere on the shores of the Adriatic, so as to compel the Austrians to divide their forces, and not allow them to bring the whole to outnumbering strength on the allied armies now advancing from Milan. Admiral Count Bouzwilliamex has sailed from Toulon with the first division of the siege fleet, consisting of the *Magador*, *Solferino* and *Venetien*, having in tow three floating batteries, the *Tonnante*, *Dévastation* and *Lave*. The Admiral has hoisted his flag on board the *Magador*, which has the *Tonnante* in tow. The second division, composed of gunboats, will sail in a few days, escorted by the squadron of Admiral Despreaux. I believe there is an opinion that the gunboats may prove of great service, if the events of the war should bring the conflicting forces down to that part of the country watered in their lower course by the Adige and the Po.

From the London News.

There seems, indeed, no doubt that the Austrians will retire behind the Mincio, and take up a position either behind that river or behind the Adige, within the intrenched camp of Verona? This is the chosen field of battle of the Austrians, and on it the probability is they will give battle. A great deal has been said about the famous quadrangle of fortresses, consisting of Peschiera, on the south side of the Lago di Garda; Verona, on the Adige, between fifteen and twenty miles to the eastward; Legnano, twenty miles south of Verona; and Mantua, twenty miles south of Peschiera. Peschiera and Mantua are for-tresses, and Verona is an intrenched camp. Peschiera, however, was taken by CHARLES ALBERT in 1848, and there is no reason to suppose that if it were attacked in the usual way it would be able to resist beyond the calculated time. Mantua would probably require to be starved out, but 30,000 men blockaded within its walls would not prevent the advance of the allied army. That army, reinforced by the corps of Prince NAPOLEON, not less than 80,000 strong, would then amount to something like 250,000 men, for it should be observed that the country between being friendly, it is scarcely necessary to leave any troops to maintain the communications. Deducting 20,000 for the blockade of Mantua, and assuming that the attack of the French fleet on Venice would be in full operation, it seems by no means improbable that the Allies might succeed in crossing both the Mincio and the Adige. Verona, besides being regularly fortified, is surrounded by a series of forts; so that to invest the whole circle formed by these forts would require an enormous army. Should such an attempt be made by a small army, the Austrian General might suddenly concentrate all his troops on one point and defeat that portion of the besieging army before the rest could come to its aid. But, on the other hand, the Austrian intrenched camp would require a very large garrison. Its communications must be open with the country, and the country people must be favorable. It remains to be seen whether the country people about Verona are as hostile to the Austrians as the Italians are to the westward. If they are, and if the Allies can so place themselves as seriously to interrupt the communications with the rest of the Empire, and thus to prevent the arrival of reinforcements, the Austrians may be compelled to attack the Allies, or, indeed the Allies may attack them, weakened as they will be by losses in the field; and the result of that attack will settle the fate of the Austrian power in Italy.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

The following letter has been received in Paris from Como, dated June 10:

Success has justified GARIBALDI's campaign, and consequently it is impossible to disapprove it. Still we cannot forget the painful anxiety that rash expedition caused in our country. It succeeded, however, thanks to the bravery of GARIBALDI and of his soldiers, and thanks likewise to the fault committed by GYULAI in leaving all the Ticino frontier uncovered, and that, past particularly most hostile to Austria. GARIBALDI profited by that fault, and at first met no obstacle. Afterwards came the battles of Malmate, Camerlata, and San Fermo, which cost most valuable lives, for GARIBALDI's volunteers were burning to fight, and a great number of them were killed. From that day many mothers in Lombardy have been thrown into mourning. After GARIBALDI had captured Como he was forced to quit it, and the Austrians advanced to enter it again, as they did Varese. When GYULAI published his detestable proclamation, threatening the insurgents with fire and sword, you may imagine what we suffered at Como. Visbecil VENOSTA, the Royal Commissary, escaped in a steamboat. The Bishop, who had been appointed, became he advised the people to remain quiet until the allied armies approached nearer, was released at the appearance of the Austrians, and went with the Mayor to make his submission to the mens of the town. But in the meantime the news of the victory of Magenta arrived, and the Austrians hastened to retreat. GARIBALDI's soldiers again entered Como. At first he was not as well received as he was at Lecco, where the most enthusiastic cheers greeted him. Thence GARIBALDI proceeded to Bergamo with the hope of cutting off Gen. URBAN's retreat. Gen. URBAN's corps, composed of 8,000 men, was compelled to traverse a hostile country without provisions or supplies of any description. He endeavored to cross the Adda at Cassano, where he would have found the railway, but the last troops which quitted Milan had blown up the bridge, and he was forced to cross the Adda at Trezzo in boats. Persons who saw these troops say they were in a most lamentable condition. The country is quiet, and agricultural works are being continued as in ordinary times. Everybody is happy and relies on France. They never was so much confidence in the future as in this country, which has seen so many changes. A universal feeling prevails that the Austrians have quitted us for the last time.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes an order of the day issued by the King at Milan, and dated the 8th, congratulating all GARIBALDI's exploits in Upper Lombardy, already known to the public, and expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the zeal and bravery displayed by that bold leader, and by the officers and men under his command. The following recompenses are then awarded to them, viz: To Gen. GARIBALDI, the gold medal of military valor; to Lieut.-Col. MEDICI, the cross of officer of the military order of Savoy; to Major SUCCHI, the cross of Knight of the same order; the silver medal of military valor to seven officers and men, including Capt. DE CRISTOFORIS, killed; and honorable mention to Col. COSENZA and 23 officers and men.

Gen. GARIBALDI has addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Como:

"CITIZENS: All young men who can carry a musket are called on to join the tri-colored banner. No one would wish to remain inactive and unarmed in the holy war; no one would be obliged to one day contess with a blush that he took no part in it. This is the hour and the moment to show that you do not utter falsehood when you speak of your hatred for Austria. To arms, then! No sacrifice can be too great, since you are of that generation which will have accomplished the work of Italian independence.

GARIBALDI."

Correspondence of the London Globe.

"The simple telegram, 'Brescia and Cremona are free!' betokens the onward triumphal march of GARIBALDI, whose *vid sacra* is already marked by such milestones as Como, Lecco, Monza, and Bergamo. Save that his progress is through the garden-fields of a genial land, this rapid rescuer of towns and districts revives the memory of HANNIBAL. It is quite true, as reported, that he found time to pay a flying visit to his King at Milan on the 9th of June, but after a short interview with Victor EMANUEL, he was off to Bergamo to give the word 'forwards!' We now see to what purpose. On the 12th June, a writer from Milan, in this evening's *La Presse*, announces the capture of his opponent, Gen. D'URBAN, intercepted and made prisoner by some regardless of MOLTKE's division. The Milanese youths are flocking to join the *Chasseurs des Alpes*.

THE KOSSUTH PROCLAMATION TO THE HUNGARIANS.

A Turin paper publishes the following Proclamation from General KLAPKA, drawn up for distribution among the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian ranks:

"Countrymen!—Ten years have elapsed since the flower of your countrymen were immolated on the altar of their native land—slaughtered by the executioner's hand; for ten years past our Hungarian country has endured the yoke of Austria; for ten years the Austrian dominator governs with arbitrary will, and tramples on our most sacred rights; for ten years the Hungarian warrior serves as a slave the foreign lord, who replies to just complaints with threats, and rewards love of country with scaffolds and with bullets.

The hour of vengeance has struck. Already the storm gathers over the fraudulent house of Austria. Its friends abandon it. The CZAR of Russia himself now arms in a very different sense from ten years ago. And will break its pride.

Already the Italians, our brethren in misfortune, brandish arms to conquer independence. And you, Magyar warriors, how! should you remain in the enemy's ranks? How could you fight against those who have risen to shake off the yoke of servitude?

No, it cannot be that you are mercenaries of the oppressors! Hasten hither, oh warriors—hither, where the holy cause of your country summons you!

You cannot have forgotten how many times you Austrians were put to flight by your bayonets. You cannot have forgotten the glorious days of Isaszeg, Pest, Szolnok, Nagy-Sarlo and Komorn. Nor will you have forgotten that Hungary has been free and great.

Behold the time arrived to reconquire that which has been lost, and to revenge the sanguinary banquets of Pesth and Arad, which raised throughout the world a cry of horror.

Now we are no longer alone and abandoned. The heroic King of Piedmont stands at the head of the Italian army, and by his side is the power(u) Emperor of the French. The Sons of the two noblest combined; France and Italy—that is the signal of attack. They already reckon upon us; they support us. How should we be the last to take part in a war in which revolt our liberation depends?

Unite yourselves, courageously and with confidence, to the French and Italian armies; for none but the vile can desert of the successful parties—none but a traitor fight under the banner of Austria.

Hasten, then, to the Hungarian standard, which we have raised for you. At the same time we will also break out in Hungary; the Emperor of the French and the King of Piedmont have recognized the holiness of our cause—we possess their sympathy; the Italian soldiers will join us, and so do you join yourselves to them.

Let us form in Italy an Hungarian army, with which, after fighting on Italian ground, we may return to our own country to take part, we also, in the war of independence and honor of the Magyar nation.

The independence of our country requires victims. With their blood did our ancestors conquer, and defend, and for centuries maintain it; and we with our blood are bound to reconquer it.

Your generals of 1848-9 and your fellow-soldiers reckon upon you, because they know what heart it is that beats in the breast of the Magyar warrior. For my part I doubt not that you will respond to this political proclamation.

GEORGE KLAPKA, General.

STATE OF ITALY.

THE PAPAL TERRITORY

ROME, Tuesday, June 14.

It is asserted that the French are about to occupy Ancona. The first Swiss regiment has left for Perugia. The Russian Ambassador has given a banquet in honor of the French Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Goyon.

VIENNA, Monday evening, June 13.

Ferrara has also been evacuated.

When the Austrians left Bologna a revolution broke out. The Marchese people was at its head.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Monday Evening, June 13.

It is openly stated here that the sudden relinquishment of Ancona, the clearance of the troops out of Bologna, and even out of Ferrara, has a most Machiavellic object on the part of the Aulic Council now sitting in temporary safety at Verona. The advisers of FRANZ JOSEPH have persuaded his Apostolic Majesty that a rare game to play is to let loose the Republican party in the Legations, and thus compel the French to put down the insurgents, so as to place them in the same false position they appeared in Italy ten years ago. The populations of Bologna, Ravenna, Ferrara, and all the trans-Apennine towns, will not fall into this trap; the call for a war dictatorship in King VICTOR EMANUEL is the only cry now heard in the Legations, and neither MAMIANI nor a Republic is in the dreams of the most extravagant fancy.

According to the latest advices that have reached Switzerland, desertion has become general from the Swiss regiments in the Papal service. Four or five hundred soldiers, in garrison at Forli, have passed over into Tuscany, where most of them have entered the service to fight for the Independence of Italy; others have gone to join GARIBALDI's volunteers: and a few have returned to their families. A dozen of the latter, belonging to the German cantons, passed through Geneva on the 6th. This intelligence is confirmed by dispatches from the Swiss Consul at Genoa, who says that desertions from the Papal army are constantly applying to him as Swiss, some stating their intention to join the Franco-Sardinian army, others to return home.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 14.

Concerning the open adhesion of Bologna and all Romagna to the war of independence, (ignoring altogether the neutrality claimed by ANTONELLI,) this evening, the Paris Government organ, *Le Pays*, makes the following remarks:

"Grave as this event may seem, it neither surprises nor alarms us. Italian patriotism has been so long violently compressed, that in the joy of deliverance on some points it may be excessive and even erroneous; but the feeling itself is so noble that there is ground for hope that it may not pass bounds. Bad instincts alone are fit to be met by forcible coercion. French influence will cause this torrent to resume its bed."

Meantime the new municipality, formed on the flight of the Legate, contains the names of Count PEPOLI, (whose mother was a daughter of King MURAT,) CIAMARINI, MONTANARI, MALVEZZI, and JANARINI; and has proclaimed, amid the enthusiasm of the townspeople, the annexation of the territory to Piedmont, and allegiance to King VICTOR EMANUEL for the whole period of the war.

Every part of Rome is given up to festivity, and the likenesses of the Emperor NAPOLEON and of VICTOR EMANUEL, of GARIBALDI, and of Count CAVOUR are sold in every shop. On the 7th of June the following proclamation was issued by Gen. GOYON:

"A great joy yesterday filled your hearts and ours. This joy would have been yet greater if faithful to an admirable arrangement unders ood up to the present time you had known how to suppress the rising expression of it. Let no promoter of disorder enter your ranks to-day; deprive malevolence of every pretext, so that the repressive measures we might be compelled to take may not fall on the friends of the French. Believe, Romans, that silence is painful to us, and that, deprived of the happiness of fighting by the side of our brothers in arms, it would have been very pleasant to have been able to acclaim them. But if they hold on high at this moment the flag of France, we hold here that of order, and shall know how to make it respected. This also is a noble flag!

Count GOYON,
General of Division, Aide-de Camp of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

ROME, June 7."

In the evening the illumination was splendid; silence was strictly observed, though the crowd was immense.

TUSCANY—MOVEMENT OF PRINCE NAPOLEON'S FORCES.

TURIN, Friday, June 17.

The official bulletin, published to-day, announces from Tuscany that prince NAPOLEON has commenced the movement of his troops. 10,000 Tuscan troops, with 800 horses, are ready to depart with him.

Ravenna has pronounced for the national cause, and a manifesto has been published declaring the adhesion of that town to a central government established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia.

The manifesto also expresses the unanimous wish to be enabled some day to form part of a monarchy worthy of the gratitude of the Italians.

NAPLES.

The following letter has been received in Paris from Naples, dated the 11th inst.:

"We have made a step. The Ministry has a head—General FILANGIERI has been appointed President of the Council. The persuasion of the English Government, the battle of Magenta, and a joyous popular demonstration in consequence of that victory have induced the King to choose for the head of his ministers the man pointed out by public opinion, but there remains much more to be done. The concession is not complete. Several of the old Ministry retain their places, and the Cabinet consequently has no system. The Prime Minister is animated with the best intentions, but will he be permitted to carry them into execution? Time moves forward. Events succeed each other. Uncertainty is dangerous. Europe and the country ask if the system be changed, and an answer must be given; we must only wait their acts, and at the same time have confidence in the course of events. May Gen. FILANGIERI realise the hopes to which he has given rise! Let him be resolute and firm, and let him not bend either to the people or to his Sovereign, for such a course never elevates a State. Mr. ELIOT, the British Envoy, has since his arrival been firm in his advice. He demands a Constitutional Government for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and I am informed that the British Minister, having been consulted on the accession of Gen. FILANGIERI, has already replied 'It is not enough.' The English fleet passed forty-eight hours at Naples. The battle of Magenta gave rise to a demonstration when it was known that the hotels of the French and Sardinian Legations were to be illuminated. About 9½ o'clock more than 5,000 persons were assembled near the hotel of the Sardinian Ambassador, and cheered for Italy, France and Sardinia. They were brutally attacked by the police and forced to disperse. The sabre and bayonet were used by the police without any provocation, and many persons were wounded. Several people were arrested in their houses that night and the following day. Some police agents dispersed among the crowd noted the most conspicuous persons present at the manifestation. The manner in which the police acted against an inoffensive crowd is an important fact. It produced great irritation, and the appointment of Gen. FILANGIERI on the following day leads many to believe it was caused by fear. The Government does not appear inclined to stop in its career of violent repression. Swiss troops have been placed in an empty barrack near the hotel of the Sardinian Minister. The police have announced that they will disperse by force any assemblage of people whatever. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent for the French Consul and the Sardinian Minister, and requested them not to illuminate their houses any more, telling them at the same time that the Government is determined to use the utmost severity in repressing every demonstration, and that their countrymen will only have themselves to blame for any accident that may happen to them."

PARMA.

I hasten to give you some details (writes a correspondent from Parma on the 10th) of the circumstances that preceded the departure of the Duchess of PARMA. On the 5th the Commandant of the fortress sent a courier with an important dispatch. The Austrian officer informed the Duchess that he had received orders to evacuate the town and citadel, and that the operation had been rendered necessary by the battle of Magenta, which had been most disastrous to the Austrians. He recommended the Duchess to repair with all haste to Vienna, by Verona and Mantua, in order to secure her personal safety. The Duchess was much affected by this communication, and for an hour wept bitterly. Having made some necessary arrangements, she retired to her apartments and refused to see any one. Every preparation for her departure was promptly made, and in the evening her Royal Highness left for Verona and Switzerland, refusing in the most decided manner to go to Vienna. She quitted her capital in the midst of a deep and respectful silence, and not without exciting the sympathy due to misfortune.

The latest journals from Parma bear the date of the 11th. A Government Commission had been formed there, composed of MM. CANTELLI, ESTEI and ARMANI, which, after ordering the Italian tricolor with the cross of Savoie to be hoisted on the citadel, issued a proclamation announcing that the inhabitants had nothing more to fear from the Parmese troops, who had preferred going over to Austria rather than serve the national cause. The document concludes with a recommendation to preserve public order, and observe the laws. Next follows a decree, ordering that all public acts and sentences shall be issued in the name of the government commission, until the government of Victor EMANUEL shall have decreed otherwise; another decree abrogated the state of siege, and a third maintains the corps of gendarmes. The *Opinione* of Turin states that, in accordance with the wishes of Parma and Piacenza, the King has appointed Count RATTAZZI Governor of the two provinces.

The Parma *Gazette*, of the 9th, publishes the following proclamation issued by the Prudent Regent before leaving for Turin:

"Now I have governed the country during my Regency, as if my country and upon you all, inhabitants of the States, to testify. More fervid ideas, fostering to Italian minds, have arisen to disturb the position of affairs. Wishing liberal improvements which experience has proved to be necessary, and the events now in progress have placed me between to opposite extremes, I deem it my duty not to take part in a war declared to be a national one, or not to infringe the conventions by which Piacenza especially, and the State generally, were bound long before it became the Government. I must not oppose the wishes proclaimed by Italy, nor can I break my faith. Hence, since a neutral attitude, such as the exceptional condition created by those troubles seemed to advise, has become impossible, I yield to the pressure of events, recommending the Parmese municipality to appoint a governing Commission for the protection of order, persons and property, for the public administration, for the proper disposal of the troops, and for other provisions called for by circumstances. Meanwhile I retire to a neutral country, to join my beloved children, whose rights I hereby declare to reserve in their integrity, confiding in the justice of the high Powers and the protection of God. Good inhabitants of every commune of the Duchies, everywhere and always your memory will be dear to me. LOUISA, Regent:
(Countersigned) G. PALLAVICINO."

THE WAR AT VIENNA

We learn from Vienna, of the 11th, that the fourth *corps d'armée*, of which a portion arrived three days ago at Vienna, has begun to leave for Italy. It is commanded by the Archduke CHARLES, who has hitherto had his head-quarters at Lemberg. The several corps that belong to the third, and who are now stationed in Upper and Lower Austria, are about to go to Trieste, whether the Archduke ALBERT is also to proceed. General Count SCHLICK is to go into Italy with the troops now stationed in Istria. The 13th *corps d'armée*, which is about to be formed, is also destined for Italy. It is definitely decided that the regiments of infantry shall each receive a sixth campaign battalion. The second extraordinary levy is to be terminated by the 15th September. What are called the first three classes of age are included in it, and the stature of the men is to be reduced. The sum ordinarily paid for exemption from military service is not accepted for men comprised in this levy.

The Vienna press rejoices in the downfall of Lord DERBY's Administration, because it was so obstinately neutral! As the Parisian Press does the same thing, it is clear that the late Ministry must be thoroughly unimpeachable on that score. The *Ost Deutsche Post* observes: "Austria, we have been this day told, has lost a second battle, as the Tory Ministry is overthrown. The assertion is at least but half true. Austria has lost nothing by the fall of the Derby Cabinet, because it has never been of the least use to her. A cracked wall is in hourly danger of falling, is but an indifferent support. Lord MALMESBURY, on entering the Cabinet eighteen months ago, began by sending a dispatch to Vienna, in which he alluded to the old alliance between England and Austria; but now that we have seen one of those grand historical crises arise, in which for centuries England and Austria stood side by side—now that war has been declared between France and Austria—Lord MALMESBURY ends by making a declaration of neutrality, which he surrounds every day with thicker and thicker ramparts as a shelter for his faltering and timid policy. What does Austria lose in losing such a friend?

THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL LOAN.

VIENNA, Thursday Morning.

The official *Reichsgesetzblatt* publishes an Imperial decree ordering the payment of interest on the national loan, during the continuance of the war, to be made in bank-notes, with premium (*agio*,) instead of in specie. For the period until the end of September the *agio* is fixed at 25 per cent. The payment of duties and taxes by coupons of the loan remains valid and unaltered. It is however left to the option of the public to request payment of the interest on the said national loan in Government bonds (*Staats-Schuldverschreibungen*,) which, after five years from the date the interest on the national loan becomes due, will be repaid with compound interest at the rate of 128 guldens for every 100 guldens in specie.

[In other words, the public will receive for interest now due, at their option, either bank-notes at 125f. for every 100f., or Government Bonds to be redeemed with compound interest after five years from the date of their issue.]

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Within the last few days, writes a correspondent from Berlin on the 13th, there have been numerous meetings of the Council of Ministers, at which were present the representatives of Prussia at Paris, London and Frankfort, and also the First Secretary to the Legation at Vienna. The war-footing for three *corps d'armée* and afterwards for the entire army, was ordered, according to official declaration, to put Prussia in a position to intervene at an opportune time for the reëstablishment of peace, since unfortunately she had not been successful in preventing war from breaking out. The object of present deliberation is to determine what shall be the character of Prussia's mediation. It is satisfactory in these circumstances to observe that all the statesmen whose advice has been asked belong to the purest looks on Austria as the principal and hereditary foe of Prussia. All the assurances of an understanding between the two Powers are sheer invention. If Prussia is preparing to take up a new position, it is not with a view to the interests of Austria, but for those of the general peace. It is possible that a portion of the army will be mobilized to give more weight to Prussia's mediation; but in that case the manifestation would be made in such a way as clearly to let it be seen that it is not directed against France, for we are firmly convinced here that the Emperor NAPOLEON is not an enemy of peace, whilst the irruption of the Austrians into Sardinia demonstrated in what quarter warlike intentions were really rife. The report is still current that a *corps d'armée* is to be assembled in the province of Saxony.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 16.

It is said here, in certain quarters known to be in relation with the Palais Royal, that the Prince Regent of Prussia has caused it to be intimated that if he French army cross the Mincio the act will be considered by Prussia as menacing to the Germanic Confederation by invading the natural defences of Germany, and as calling for the direct intervention of the Confederation. It is further stated that the Generals under the command of Marshal PELISSIER are forthwith to repair to their respective stations. It is not considered improbable that the army now called the "Army of the East" may soon be denominated the "Army of the Rhine." The person who gives this information says that, in his opinion the real object of the war is Constantinople for Russia, and the Rhine for France. He thinks that much of the blame rests with the English Government for not having proposed to settle the Italian question, which every one saw must soon become a serious embarrassment, in unison with the Emperor of the French, and thus prevented him from throwing himself into the arms of Russia.

The announcement in the Prussian *Gazette* of yesterday, that the Prince of Prussia has ordered that six *corps d'armée* shall be set on a war footing, is regarded in Paris as the answer of the Germanic Confederation to the note of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

PARIS, Thursday, June 16.

"The dispatches received to-day from Berlin are very satisfactory. They confirm the preceding statements. The mobilization has in no sense an aggressive character; and it will not in all probability have the effect of causing a single additional French soldier to be called out."

Return of the Bank of England.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of June, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£8,877,943	Inc. £1,357,964
Other Deposits	14,797,501	Inc. 1,145,261
Rest	3,166,603	Inc. 2,440

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£11,261,276	Unchanged.
Other securities	16,712,469	Dec. 357,443
Notes unemployed	11,218,970	Inc. 609,425

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,524,215, being a decrease of £610,130, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,951,043, showing a decrease of £16,940 when compared with the preceding return.

MOVEMENT OF CONSOLS.

June.	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	For Account. Closing.
Sat. 11	shut	shut	shut	92¾	92¾	92¾
Mon. 13	shut	shut	shut	92¾	92¾	92¾
Tues. 14	shut	shut	shut	92¾	92¾	92¾
Wed. 15	shut	shut	shut	92¾	92¾	92¾
Thur. 16	shut	shut	shut	92¾	92¾	92¾
Fri. 17	shut	shut	shut	92¾	93	93

* Ex div.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEDICATION OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.—This church, recently erected on State near Hoyt-street, was formally dedicated last evening, the Rev. Dr. STRONG and others, taking part in the exercises. Not the least interesting part of proceedings, was the presentation of a silver service to the Church, consisting of four pieces. This beautiful service cost $130, and was obtained through the exertions of Mrs. FREER, of Gold-street. The building is located in one of the most pleasant parts of the city, and in a section where such a Society is much needed. It is built of brick 60 feet front on State-street, extending back 60 feet, with a rear extension affording sufficient room for the choir—located directly in rear of the pastor's desk. The basement is intended for a Sabbath School and lecture-room, and there is also a room intended for the pastor. The interior is exceedingly neat and at the same time substantially furnished. Instead of the old-fashioned pews, the seats are made like sofas, and equally as comfortable. The pastor's desk is a plain, neat desk, without ornament, placed on the platform directly in front of the choir. Within the rail is a beautiful marble fount that cost $100. This was also a gift of the ladies of the church, and was obtained through the exertions of Mrs. FISHER, Mrs. FREER and Miss E. KENDRICK. It was filled with a variety of flowers last evening, tastefully arranged, and attracted much attention. The building, with the land on which it stands, with one lot adjoining, cost $20,000; $12,000 of which has been paid. Much of this amount, it is proper to say, was also obtained by the ladies of the church, who seem in this Society to have taken hold of the matter in earnest. There are seats to accommodate about one thousand persons. The Society of the present time numbers about two hundred members, but it is rapidly increasing. Both in size and workmanship the church is one of the best in this section of the city.

The pews were sold at auction on Wednesday evening last, when the highest price paid was $75. A few, some of the most desirable, can still be obtained. The Rev. S. A. BAKER is Pastor.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, No. 34; Cases on. Plunkett.

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 1.—The usual exercises in honor of the National Anniversary will take place in this school to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. For this occasion the rooms have been neatly decorated. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, addresses by the Principal, Mr. WEBB, the Rev. Dr. KENDRICK and others, and singing will constitute the programme.

THE HEAT.—A laboring man named OLIVER MCMAHON was prostrated Wednesday by the heat, while at work in Greenwood Cemetery, and died the same night.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 30.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	93¾	
1,000	do	93¾	
10,000	do	93¾	
1,000	Virginia 6s	97	
20,000	Missouri 6s	93	
10,000	do	93¼	
5,000	do	93¾	
1,000	do	93¾	
1,000	W. C. Bonds 6s	93¾	
5,000	Ohio State 6s	93	
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	93	
2,000	do	93	
2,000	M. S. & N. I. R.	93	
1,000	do	93	
10,000	M. S. & N. I. R.	93	
5,000	do	93	
5,000	do	93	
100	Penn. Coal Co	93	
50	Del. & H. C. Co	93¾	
50	N. York Cent. R	72¾	
1150	do	72¾	
100	do	72¾	
100	do	72¾	
500	do	72¾	
5	Erie Railroad	35	
200	do	35¼	
50	do	35¼	
100	Hud. River R	31½	
50	Harlem Railroad	97½	
50	Hartem R. P'f'd	50	
200	do	50¼	
200	Reading R	41¾	
100	do	41¾	
100	do	41¾	
100	do	41¾	
100	Michigan Cent. R	80¾	
50	do	80¾	
50	do	80¾	
50	Mich. So. & N. I. R	6	
50	do	6	
100	R. R. & P. R. R. & O.	57	
100	do	57	
100	Panama R	109	
50	do	109	
100	do	109	
100	do	109	
100